

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: WATERGATE

Bufile: 139-4089

Section 46 Serials 2730 to 2756



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WATERGATE

BURGLARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS

6/17/72

Bufile 134-4089

Section 46

Serials 2730 to 2756

PAGES REVIEWED - 264

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1 - Mr. Nuzum

April 4, 1974

VIA COURIER SERVICE

REC 107

139-4089-2730

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.
AND OTHERS
BURGLARY, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUNE 17, 1972
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
PERJURY

Enclosed is one Xerox copy each of material received by the FBI from Mr. James W. McCord, Jr. This is submitted for the information of the Special Prosecution Force and no further action is contemplated by the FBI concerning these items.

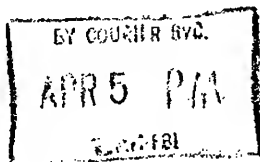
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Enclosures (8)

CAN/lrk
(4)

NOTE

Original and one with enclosures forwarded by O-14 to the Special Prosecution Force, attention Mr. Richard F. BenVeniste.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

FBI

Date:

4/2/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

FROM: SAC, WFO (139-166) (P)

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., aka
 ET AL;
 BURGLARY, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
 COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, WDC
 6/17/72
 IOC OOJ; PERJURY
 OO:WFO

Enclosed for the Bureau are (2) copies of material
 addressed to SA MARIO LANO, FBI, WDC. Material received from
 MC CORD by WFO on April 2, 1974.

The enclosed information is being furnished to the
 Bureau for information purposes.

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REC 107

139-4089-2730

15 APR 16 1974

16 - ENCLOSURE
 62 Bureau (ENCLOSURE)
 1 -

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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/lon

Burning of McCord Items Recounted

By Jack Anderson

News accounts of this week report that a CIA operative stood by while Mrs. James McCord, wife of the Waterburger, burned papers following the arrest of her husband inside the Watergate.

We have now learned that there were two incinerations in the McCord fireplace. The first fire, indeed, caused smoke damage after the damper closed and the smoke billowed through the house.

CIA consultant Lee Pennington attended the second burning. He swears that Ruth McCord burned only old magazine articles, letters and clippings but not any Watergate-related documents. Two folders with CIA material in them, one merely retirement papers, were intact when he saw them, he told us.

But two days earlier, we have now learned, she destroyed a tangle of old typewriter ribbons in the fireplace. These had been removed by McCord, an ex-CIA agent, from President Nixon's campaign headquarters.

An expert could determine from the ribbons what had been written on the typewriters. Because the ribbons fouled the campaign committee's famous shredders, McCord had taken them home in paper bags to destroy.

When he was arrested during the Watergate break-in, his loyal wife was worried over what to do with the bag stuffed with typewriter ribbons. She decided to incinerate them in the fireplace, rather than leave them in the trash for the FBI to find.

Pennington told us he didn't learn until later about the burning of the typewriter ribbons. He saw the smoke damage but assumed it had been caused by the second fire, he said.

Like a good agent, he reported the burning to the CIA. His secret report, which he insists was badly garbled by the time the CIA got it into memo form, lay in CIA files for 18 months until it was turned up by a CIA employee a few weeks ago. The CIA then turned it over to Watergate investigators.

They seem satisfied no papers were burned in the second fire that tied the CIA to the Watergate break-in, as they had originally suspected. But they wonder what evidence, if any, was destroyed on the typewriter ribbons.

Footnote: The CIA refused comment. Pennington spoke candidly with us of his visit to the McCord home. McCord's attorney, Bernard Fensterwald, confirmed that our account of the incident was "basically correct."

MYSTERY CONGRESSMAN

Attorney General William B. Saxbe titillated reporters recently by telling them about a mystery congressman who came to him seeking clearance for Jimmy Hoffa to engage in Teamster union politics.

We have now been able to identify Hoffa's mysterious errand boy as Rep. Larry Williams (R-Pa.). Our sources say Williams not only approached Saxbe but buttonholed President Nixon at a White House Christmas party.

The irrepressible Hoffa, whose prison sentence for jury tampering was commuted by the President, is eager to regain his old post as Teamsters chief. The government claims his presidential pardon bars him from involvement in Teamsters politics, but Hoffa insists that it became unconditional after March 10, 1973.

To press Hoffa's case, Williams sought an appointment on Feb. 4 with Saxbe and showed up with a Hoffa ally, Al Cohen. Earlier, Williams twice cornered President Nixon and talked to him about Hoffa at a Christmas party. Sources with direct knowledge of the incident tell us that, the second time, the President told Williams with some irritation: "Larry, I got your message."

Williams denied to us that he

Hoffa but confirmed he attended the party. Williams also confirmed that "a representative of the Teamsters union, Al Cohen, asked me to set up a meeting" with the Attorney General.

A spokesman for the Attorney General told us that Saxbe was unaware that the congressman was bringing Cohen along.

HOT MESSAGE: As evidence that the snooper mentality is still strong inside the government, the Veterans Administration on March 22 relayed a secret message over its hot line to regional directors to report to Washington "any intelligence" about possible veterans' demonstrations.

"Some information has been received," states the message, "to the effect that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Winter Volunteers Organization and similar organizations may demonstrate at VA hospitals and regional offices on or around March 29."

"Confrontations may occur in regard to amnesty and upgrading of military discharges and may include demonstrations and sit-ins ... Any intelligence gathered should be reported to Mr. Bill Kettew, Ext. 3093, home phone ..."

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March 29, 1974

Memorandum to the Senate Judiciary Committee

Subject: Jack Anderson column of March 29, 1974

Enclosed is a copy of reference column of today.

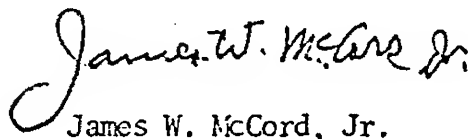
The key part of the story was omitted by Anderson's source, and was a fact well-known to the source. That was that Robert Odle, former administrative chief of the Committee to Re-elect the President and I had in the Spring of 1972 discussed whether any information could be recovered from the used IBM typewriter tapes at CRP. Odle called the local IBM representative who checked with his company and advised Odle that it was not possible to do so. My weekly disposition of the used ribbons was well known within CRP, there was no secret to it. It was also well known that the ribbons caused a messy situation when put through the shredders, because of the carbon from the ribbons. Routinely I would take them to the local incinerator. The ribbons in question were a small number and came from the third floor at CRP, and not from Liddy's area in the Finance Committee.

The weekend of June 17th and for several days thereafter we had news media representatives around the house most of the day. Because she had read that Jack Anderson ploughed through the trash cans of J. Edgar Hoover's home, my wife threw personal letters, newspapers and the ribbons into the fireplace during the week in question, for both this reason and by reason of the bomb threat of the evening of June 19th.

The above story would not have made Jack Anderson's column of today as interesting or as conspiratorial so I understand why the source did not disclose it. The above is easily verifiable by simply talking with Robert Odle and the IBM company. The above is all a matter of record with the Baker staff and the Special Prosecutors office.

The above information is being submitted for your records.

Very truly yours,


James W. McCord, Jr.

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Baker: No Colson Cooperation

By Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.), the ranking Republican on the Senate select Watergate committee, denied yesterday that former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson has been cooperating with him in an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In a response to a letter from Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), another member of the select committee, Baker said that "Colson is not cooperating with me or the committee in the investigation." Baker said that he had talked to Colson "one time at my request to ask him to confirm or deny certain materials contained in other documents in the possession of the committee."

Although the committee staff has interviewed Colson, he invoked the Fifth Amendment last September when questioned under oath, reportedly explaining that he had been informed he was a target of a federal grand jury investigation. Colson was subsequently indicted by two U.S. juries in connection with the

Watergate cover-up and the Ellsberg break-in.

Inouye, in a March 21 letter, said that he was writing Baker "on the off chance that there is some validity" to columnist Jack Anderson's claim that Colson was cooperating with Baker in his investigation.

"If Mr. Colson has revoked his Fifth Amendment claims in order to provide you and the minority counsel with information relevant to the committee's inquiry," Inouye wrote, "I am confident that you will join me in recommending that the full committee hear Mr. Colson in executive session."

The Anderson column in question appeared in The Washington Post on March 13. It said Baker had been "dealing behind the scenes" with Colson and that Colson has "collaborated quietly with Baker's top committee aide, Fred Thompson, in the desperate attempt to shift more of the Watergate blame to the CIA."

Anderson's associate, Leslie Whitten, said yesterday, "We stick with that statement 100 per cent. Despite what Sen. Baker says, Thompson has,

just as we suggested in our column, quietly and on numerous occasions, been collaborating with Colson."

Colson said yesterday, "I have cooperated with all investigations — Mr. Jaworski's staff (special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski), with whom I've had many meetings, the FBI and members of the staff of the Ervin committee." Thompson could not be reached for comment.

Baker said in his response to Inouye that he had given Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.), chairman of the committee, a report on his inquiry into the CIA. Baker said he was giving copies of the report to Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Sen. John C. Stennis, Armed Services Committee chairman.

In a related incident, Rep. Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.) chairman of the House Armed Services Intelligence Subcommittee, said yesterday that he had investigated the destruction of certain CIA papers belonging to Watergate conspirator James W. McCord shortly after the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972.

According to Nedzi, he first learned of the incident last Feb. 22 from the office of CIA Director William Colby, which told Nedzi that it had just discovered a memo about the destruction.

A subsequent investigation disclosed that a friend of McCord and his wife had gone to the McCords' home on June 21, 22 because he was concerned about Mr. McCord, Nedzi said.

The friend, identified as a former CIA informant named Lee Pennington, found Mrs. McCord burning papers, Nedzi said the Subcommittee was told.

According to Nedzi, Pennington said he picked up a file marked "CIA" and threw it into the fire. "Why it was burned," Nedzi said, "that wasn't satisfactorily explained." There was no clear explanation. He didn't think there was anything significant in it, it was with a lot of junk."

Pennington, Nedzi said, told the committee that he later learned from McCord that the folder contained McCord's personnel papers from the CIA and not sensitive material.

McCord Papers Burning

Associated Press

wife and a former informant, friend of s D. McCord burned of his news clippings and personal papers the Watergate break-in according to Rep. Lucidzi, chairman of the intelligence subcommittee.

Nedzi said his investigation of the incident has produced no evidence that CIA was involved or McCord's wife and his were destroying evidence.

Support on the incident discovered in CIA files turned over to the subcommittee recently, Nedzi said he has no evidence that there was any conspiracy to suppress it.

The Michigan Democrat said his subcommittee received testimony that the friend went to the McCords' home and found Mrs. McCord burning news clippings, newspapers, magazines, typewriter tapes and personal papers.

The friend said Mrs. McCord told him she had received a bomb threat and was trying to destroy the stacks of paper to eliminate that fire hazard if the house was bombed, Nedzi said.

The friend helped her burn the paper and recalled noticing an envelope marked "CIA," Nedzi said. But he quoted the friend as saying he was told later by McCord that it contained only McCord's old CIA personnel and personal papers.

As represented to the subcommittee, Nedzi said, the material burned did not include files.

Nedzi commented on the subcommittee investigation after the Chicago Tribune published a story saying a CIA agent burned papers in McCord's home after the Watergate break-in to destroy anything linking McCord to the CIA.

"That implication isn't correct," Nedzi said.

McCord, a former CIA agent, was convicted of conspiring to break into the Democrats' Watergate national headquarters June 17, 1972. At the time, he was security chief for the Re-election of the President.

ATC THE SUN, Tuesday, March 26, 1974

CIA hid burning of evidence linking McCord to agency

Washington (KNI)—The Central Intelligence Agency suppressed for more than a year a secret report disclosing that an agent was dispatched to the James W. McCord, Jr., immediately after the break-in to burn anything linking him with the CIA.

At least one former CIA official has detailed the affair to a Watergate grand jury investigating the agency's part in the home of a Watergate burglar, coverup. Another took early retirement after his role in suppressing the incident was made known to a congressional CIA oversight committee.

It is not known what was destroyed at Mr. McCord's home, but Representative Licien N. Nedzi (D., Mich.), chairman of the special House panel, said his committee had

determined nothing of importance to the Watergate investigation was involved.

Although investigators began seeking evidence from the CIA almost immediately after the June 17, 1972, break-in, the existence of the suppressed report was not known until last month, when it was disclosed to several members of Congress by the CIA director, William Colby.

Sources close to the CIA said Mr. Colby learned of the report when an employee of the agency's security division, where McCord spent most of his CIA career, balked at the issuance of a letter notifying the Senate Watergate committee that all Watergate-related documents already had been surrendered.

The letter was said to be

intended as a response to a request from Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., Watergate committee vice chairman, who has been conducting an investigation of the CIA for several months.

The employee then turned over to his superiors, the sources said, a copy of a report prepared in 1972 stating that agent Lee R. Pennington had been sent to McCord's home for the purpose of finding and destroying anything that might link McCord to the agency.

The sources said Mr. Pennington, who is retired but worked until 1972 on a monthly retainer, and McCord's wife burned the materials in the McCord fireplace.

In doing so, the sources said, they forgot to open the flue, smoking up three rooms of the McCord home so badly they had to be repainted. Some CIA employees later kicked in a special fund to pay for the repainting, the sources said.

March 27, 1974

Memorandum to Each Member of the Senate Judiciary Committee

Subject: Senator Howard Baker's Misrepresentations to the Media

1. On March 26, 1974 the Knight news service and The Chicago Tribune carried an untrue and malicious story iminating from Senator Baker. A copy of the article is attached.
2. On March 27, 1974, The Washington Post carried another version of the story, but omitting a key part of the story as carried by the Associated Press on March 26, 1974, reported in The Washington Star-News of that date. I would like to believe that the Post's omission was not deliberate but I have no way of knowing one way or another. The key part omitted by the Post, and not mentioned at all by Senator Baker's version given to the Knight papers was that on June 19, 1972 there had been a bomb threat call to my wife advising her that within 24 hours a bomb would go off in our home destroying it and our family. She was terrified, and called the Montgomery County Police who came out to check the house and also advised her that she should evacuate the house for a couple of days which she did. We had had a near disastrous fire at night two years before while the family was asleep. Had it not been discovered by accident by one of the children, the family and the house could well have been destroyed in another 15-20 minutes. When I heard of the June 19, 1972 bomb call, I advised my wife to dispose of newspapers and other fire hazards in the house which a firebomb could easily ignite. She did so at my instruction three days after the bomb call which was the date a friend of mine came to visit my family simply to see how they were doing with the trauma of the events of the preceeding four days. My CIA retirement folder was there with annuity papers in it. The folder had no classified papers in it nor sensitive documents. I in fact still retain such a folder. The fact of my CIA employment for the preceeding 19 years was no secret. All the neighbors knew of it, and I recorded it with the Metropolitan Police Department on June 17, 1972, in my own handwriting. I have at no time tried to conceal this fact. It would have been impossible to do so even if I had tried, which I did not.
3. Now Senator Baker knew all of the above facts in February 1974 when I testified before his committee staff under oath. So did my friend who the Senator chose to malign. CIA also testified before Senator Baker's staff under oath. All of the testimony was directly contrary to the statements Senator Baker made to the Knight newspapers, which were:
 1. That CIA had sent my friend to my home. CIA testified that he was not sent. The friend testified that he was not sent. I testified that he was not sent. The original information Baker had did not allene that he was sent. Thus Baker had no information that this statement was true, yet he chose to slander.

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2. In addition to Senator Baker's legal falsification of the story of a CIA agent sent an agent to my home, Senator Baker said that "some CIA employee later kicked in a special fund to pay for the repainting."

This story is also categorically untrue, as Senator Baker well knows.

CIA did not allege that it was so. The original source of Baker's information did not allege that it was so. I had bought the paint a year before the incident, have the receipts for it, and know it was not so. This is pure falsification by Senator Baker, done for the malicious purpose of maligning CIA.

3. Senator Baker said in the Knight newspaper article "they forgot to open the flue." The "they" is supposed to include my friend.

The flue was opened two days before my friend arrived. The Montgomery County Police officer, and presumably his report, can verify that this condition existed at the time the police officer checked for a bomb.

Senator Baker knew these facts in February 1974. He once again chose to malign, maliciously so.

4. Senator Baker, more importantly, said that CIA concealed the information for more than a year that a CIA agent was sent by CIA to destroy files and that CIA employees kicked in a special fund to repaint. In the first place the allegation is false, and in the second place I don't know that CIA concealed any true information. The only thing true is that my friend visited my family under the circumstances I have described.

5. I have nothing to conceal on this matter, just the contrary, I have testified under oath to both the Senate Watergate Committee, and to the prosecutors in an interview. My wife has nothing to conceal, she in fact notified the Montgomery County Police and invited them to come in and search the house which they did. My friend has nothing to conceal, because there was nothing to conceal. Burning garbage is not yet a Federal offense.

6. In fairness to my friend whose name Senator Baker chose to slander and malign in the press, a few things should be said in his behalf. He is one of the finest men I have ever known. He was a hero of World War I, winning the Silver Star as the head of a machine gun company in some of the fiercest battles which raged in that war in France, serving in almost all of the major campaigns. He was later a respected FBI official, serving over a quarter of a century in its headquarters as an Inspector. Following retirement in the 1950's he served as an official in the National American Legion Headquarters in Washington. His distinguished career was spotless until Senator Baker chose to malign him. Nearly 80 years old, he went through three hours of prosecutive interview on a Saturday, then Senator Baker demanded that he appear that night before Senator Baker and his staff which he did, undergoing more grilling. His wife, also 80 has a heart condition, and he, himself is in poor health. Nevertheless he willingly appeared before a grand jury in order to get all of this on the record, he has nothing to hide. I advised Senator Baker's staff of my great concern for this fine man's heart and health. Now Senator Baker has chosen to do this to this man, knowing all of the above.

6. Senator Baker's purposes are very clear to me. He is seeking to create a diversion for the President.

From the beginning of the hearings, Senator Baker tried to drag CIA in, for the purpose of creating a diversion. CIA was the victim of the President's efforts to cover up CIA, not the culprit. The sworn testimony regarding the months of June 1972-April 1973 are testimonial to this fact. I have said it time after time that Senator Baker's purposes are to create a diversion, and it is true.

7. It appears that the Senate has in Senator Baker a Joe McCarthy of the 1970's. facts mean nothing to this man, just as Senator McCarthy chose to distort and to destroy individuals.

I wrote in my letter to Judge Sirica on March 19, 1973, the letter which broke the Watergate case open, that ,

" ...I do believe that retaliatory measures will be taken against me (by President Nixon and his friends), against my family, and my friends should I disclose such facts. Such retaliation could destroy careers, income, and reputations of persons who are innocent of any guilt whatever. "

Senator Baker has made this prophetic statement a reality, although not the only retaliation which has occurred or will occur since March 19, 1973 by President Nixon and his friends. Human life means nothing to these people, and if my friend or his wife dies as a result of Senator Baker's malicious actions, the Watergate Committee may add murder to its list of crimes committed by this Administration and its friends.

Very truly yours,

James W. McCord, Jr.
James W. McCord, Jr.

7 Winder Court
Rockville Maryland 20850

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a letter received from a James A. Miller, Jr. of Route One, Pine Knoll Shores, Morehead City, North Carolina dated March 13, 1974. While purchasing a newspaper in Washington, D.C. on March 9, 1974 he had come up and struck up a conversation relating to some problems he was having in connection with an alleged desertion from a merchant ship.

In light of his statement that he had traveled to Moscow as he says "went over with the Italian Communist Party", a copy of his letter is being forwarded to you as a matter of information.

I have returned the copy he enclosed purporting to be a polygraph examination, and plan no further action on his correspondence.

Very truly yours,

James W. McCord, Jr.
James W. McCord, Jr.

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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/ JMS

Rt. One, Pine Knoll Shores
Morehead City, N.C. 28557

March 13, 1974

Mr. James W. McCord, Jr.
Washington Media Services
P.O. Box 1466
Rockville, Md. 20850

Dear Mr. McCord:

Well, frankly, you do look so much like you that based on what you looked like I thought it was you but statistically, chance-wise, I thought it unlikely. Besides, when I was in Fairfax ~~#####~~ at the very nice local library there prior to my lie detector test there I swore I saw Hunt there and as his face (it's narrowness and nose) is more unusual than yours--well if it is really you I met at the train station, gosh, I'm forced to conclude it likely could have been Mr. Hunt at the library.

Another funny thing about people in the news (note: I am not saying it was him), when I was in Moscow (went over with the Italian Communist Party at about the time they censured the Soviet party over Solzenitzen) at the biggest book store in Moscow I found, it was in one of the 'open book' buildings on Kalinin Prospect; I met a man taller than I with whom I talked but he not with me, he was wearing a cloth long coat (like a WWII U.S. Army officers unlike the camel hairish types of the VIP's there) and, in retrospect (I'd never seen a picture of him until later), it seemed as if it was Solzenitzen. Among several other things I told him I was disappointed I had not gotten close enough to a Soviet citizen to even shake his hand and before I left could I shake his, I stuck out my hand an embarrassingly long time and after he dramatically staring me in the face and eyeing my hand somewhat actorish he grabbed my hand and arm (who ever he was) and shook it. Later I was to read of the time Solzenitzen's commanding officer through his career (and risked even his life) away by shaking Solzenitzen's hand in the presence of the KGB (or NKVD or whatever, if you ever want to read something funny read a transcript in which Wild Bill Donovan gets all befuddled, along with all presence, it getting all those many initial changes straight in the correct time frames). I wonder if my gesture of good will had some connection with whoever the man before me was; if by remote chance it was Solzenitzen perhaps this then was the symbolic connection--fortunately unlike under Stalin then, shaking then hand of an officially discredited Soviet citizen does not, in America, but one under suspicion and surveillance etc.

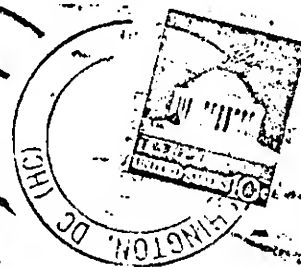
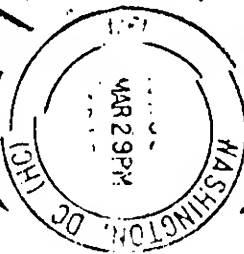
Enclosed is the lie detector test of which I spoke. I anticipate the possibility in going into U.S. district court in admiralty and am evaluating doing so as a class action--all civilian ~~###~~ sailor-citizens so situated, that is on government ships. It will take a lot of time to do so (so I may not) but I would like to show how what MSC is done to me is but part of a pattern of the bureaucracies (primarily executive) overreaching their authorization from Congress, for example, the forestry service altering a word or two, unauthorized, in a congressional law to wrongfully facilitate the lumber industry or the CIA under Dullus effectively dropping out/altering it's mandate (I'm not anti-CIA).

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Cordially,


James A. Miller, Jr. O/S MSC

7 Winder Ct
Rockville Md 20850



613
0170

Special Agent Mario Lano
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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F B I

Date: 4/3/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)
(ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (139-328) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
ET AL;
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JUNE 17, 1972
IOC; PERJURY; OOJ

(OO: WASHINGTON FIELD)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies and for Washington Field one copy of an article in the Miami Herald dated March 30, 1974, a daily morning newspaper written under the byline of ROBY ELDER which is self-explanatory in nature and which may be of interest to Mr. LEON JAWORSKI, Special Prosecutor.

- 1 - TMM 2/24/74
1 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami
WFG/mes
(4)

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Sent

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Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Watergate All Began Here 2 Years Ago

By **ROB ELDER**
Herald Staff Writer

Plans for the Watergate burglary were approved two years ago today at a quiet meeting in a borrowed house on Key Biscayne, according to sworn testimony by one of the participants.

And although that break-in was the crime without which all the rest of the Watergate scandal might never have happened, none of the three men who were there has been prosecuted for planning it.

It now appears virtually certain that none ever will be.

John N. Mitchell has been indicted in connection with the ensuing Watergate coverup. The other two, Jeb Stuart

Wheeler and Fred LaRue, pleaded guilty to charges involving the coverup. Mitchell is on trial for obstructing a separate investigation of financier

BUT WATERGATE special prosecutor Leon Jaworski has no plans to charge the three — or any other high Nixon Administration officials — in connection with the burglary that broke open the scandal.

In Miami, State Attorney Richard Gerstein, who thinks he has grounds for a state conspiracy case, says he probably won't prosecute because Jaworski asked him not to interfere. The Florida statute of limitations may have expired today, March 30, although Ger-

stein now says he thinks he could prosecute a year before June 17.

Jaworski's position is that it doesn't make sense to prosecute the original conspirators of the coverup so long as they are punished. And there is no reason to indict anyone for the conspiracy related to the burglary, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor told The Herald last week.

Gerstein, who said "it would" be a state case, argued that the federal government should prosecute the

would merely create problems, Jaworski's spokesman maintained. He pointed out that state conspiracy charges in the related Elshberg case have been dropped in California at Jaworski's urging.

For months, Gerstein has kept one foot in the Watergate door, saying that if federal authorities didn't prosecute the Key Biscayne conspiracy case, he would.

Now, however, the Florida prosecutor appears stymied by Jaworski's request that state officials stay out of the matter.

"I'd like to prosecute the case," Gerstein said last week. "I think we have a good case under state law. But for us to prosecute in the face of Jaworski's request that we not do it would be irresponsible."

"REALISTICALLY SPEAKING, there probably isn't going to be any Florida prosecution unless, of course, there are acquittals in the federal case."

Gerstein cited a letter Jaworski sent him in January. "Any indictment and prosecution in Florida . . . might interfere with potential federal prosecutions," the letter warned. "There would be risk of difficulty and confusion in the handling of evidence and interrogation of witnesses. Also, there might be problems of double jeopardy."

Gerstein said he disagrees that a state case would constitute double jeopardy. But he has not filed charges "because you can't take the chance somebody will say you fouled up the federal case."

In a last-second switch on a related point, however, Gerstein argued that he still has time to prosecute in the event the situation changes. Earlier, the state attorney had said Florida's two-year statute of limitations would prevent any state prosecution after Saturday, the second anniversary of the Key Biscayne burglary.

1A

MIAMI HERALD

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: 3-30-74

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: WATERGATE

Character:

or

Classification: 139-328*

Submitting Office: MIAMI, FLA.

☐ Being Investigated

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/90 BY SP4 JRM/DMS

ENCLOSURE

Prosecution Deadline Extended to June 17?

Reversing his earlier position on the March 30 deadline, Gerstein said he now has received legal advice that his time won't run out until June 17, two years after the actual break-in.

One source of that advice was Murray Sams, the Miami negligence lawyer whom Gerstein had named earlier as his own "special Watergate prosecutor."

"I don't want to say this is the end of it," said Sams, who thus far has had no one to prosecute. "I think the statute runs at least until June 17. We're still studying this thing."

Only a court could decide for certain whether the statute ran out March 30 or extends until June 17. If the date was March 30, the prosecution already is dead.

One reason Gerstein is loathe to bow out of Watergate altogether is that his chief investigator, Martin Dardis, has outlined what both Gerstein and Dardis believe to be a strong state case. For months, Dardis has pushed for a state prosecution.

In an interview recently, Dardis noted that only five hired burglars and two relatively low-ranking White House aides, Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy, have been charged with the burglary.

"But who sent them in? Who paid them?" Dardis demands. Tracing a trail of testimony he thinks leads to former Attorney General Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, he points out that while both men are on trial in the Vesco case, neither has been indicted in the original Watergate conspiracy.

"They should be charged with every crime they committed," Dardis insists.

On connection with the Watergate coverup, Mitchell has been charged with one count of obstructing justice, three counts of false swearing and one perjury count. He is charged with conspiracy, obstructing justice and perjury in the Vesco case.

LaRue and Magruder each have pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate coverup. Sentencing has been deferred because they are cooperating with the government.)

DARDIS' ARGUMENT RESTS primarily on Magruder's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee. Last year Magruder spilled out for the committee that he was one of the Key Biscayne

place for a vacation, and since Mitchell planned to do some work on the campaign, he also brought Fred LaRue, a Mississippi businessman who was his assistant on the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The Mitchells and LaRue stayed at 340 Harbor Dr. on Key Biscayne. That's the address of a \$216,000 house that has a Florida room, a screened pool and a backyard view of Biscayne Bay. The house is near the Nixon compound. It was then owned by the Key Biscayne Bank, whose president is Nixon's friend, C. G. (Eddie) Rebozo. Rebozo's sister,

Anita Reynolds, sometimes lived in the Harbor Drive house, but also had an apartment elsewhere.

Liddy Plan Brought Up Again at Key Biscayne

Magruder was a White House aide who had gone to work for the reelection committee. He flew to Florida with a stack of papers for Mitchell's approval. On March 30, a Thursday, he brought the pile of documents to the house on Harbor Drive. The paper on the bottom was the plan for Watergate.

A pair of more ambitious proposals, drawn up by Gordon Liddy, had been reviewed earlier in Mitchell's office at the Justice Department in Washington. On Jan. 27, 1972, Mitchell had rejected a plan by Liddy to spend \$1 million on political espionage. On Feb. 4 Liddy had come back with a \$500,000 version, but again Mitchell said no.

By the time of the March 30 Key Biscayne meeting, the plan had been whittled down to a \$250,000 prospectus for three activities, all apparently illegal.

ACCORDING TO MAGRUDER, the three proposals were the Watergate break-in and two other schemes that apparently were never executed: a break-in at George McGovern's Washington campaign office and a plan to bug the Fontainebleau Hotel on Miami Beach, the Democratic National Committee's convention headquarters.

Mitchell has sworn that when he saw the third Liddy plan at Key Biscayne, he said, "This again? We don't need this. I am tired of hearing it. Cut! Let's not discuss it any further."

LaRue has sworn that Mitchell just remarked that the plan was "not something that will have to be decided at this meeting."

And Magruder, also under oath, says that Mitchell said, "I don't know what you're talking about. I don't know what he can do. I don't know what he can do. I don't know what he can do."

State Case Naming Others Called Possible

In other testimony, Magruder has appeared to implicate former White House aides Charles Colson and Gordon Strachan. Dardis therefore contends that if Magruder were granted immunity and questioned in Miami, it would be possible to build a state case that would include coconspirators, and possibly co-defendants, persons who did not attend the Key Biscayne meeting.

The possibility of a state prosecution is all the more tempting to Gerstein and Dardis because both men have been involved in the Watergate story since it began unfolding publicly in the summer of 1972.

The state attorney has been criticized for getting into the case at all; according to critics, Gerstein's Watergate investigation has been mere grandstanding for publicity.

GERSTEIN CLAIMS HIS office was instrumental in prying the lid off the coverup.

Whatever the merits of either position, a comparison of Gerstein's files with disclosures that now have come out of the federal case yields one clear conclusion:

When Watergate was still being pooch-pooched by the White House as a third-rate burglary, Gerstein and Dardis were not far behind the FBI — and at times perhaps even ahead of federal investigators — in gathering evidence that the crime was far more serious than most people supposed.

And with federal agents close-mouthed about what was being dug up, Gerstein and Dardis were the undisputed champions when it came to publicizing the case.

State Attorney's Office Broke the News First

On at least three key points, the first news came not from Washington, but from the state attorney's office in Miami:

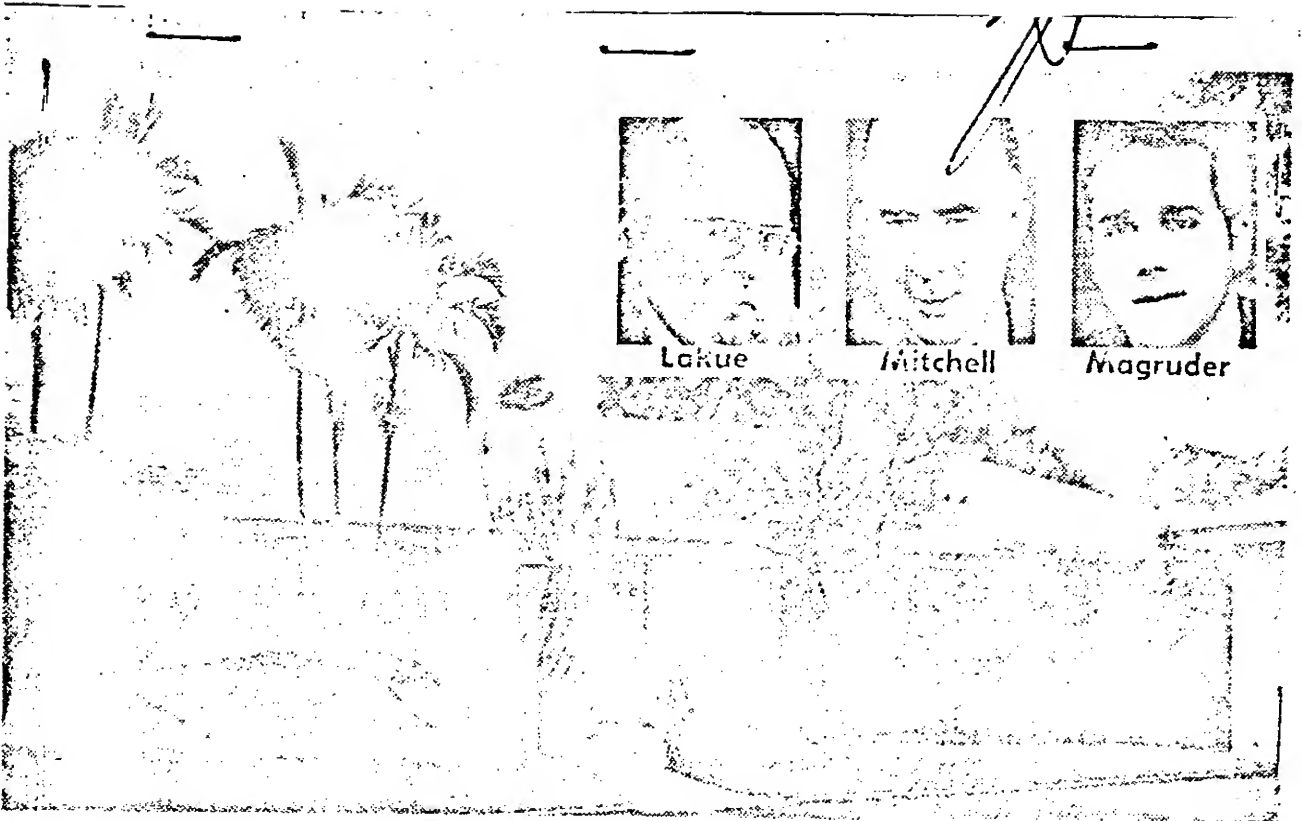
• Shortly after the June 17 arrest of the burglars, Dardis subpoenaed records of Bernard Barker's long-distance telephone calls. By July 19, he had traced some of the calls to the Nixon campaign committee — and others to Howard Hunt, a White House adviser.

• This was one of the first major links between the burglars and the high-ups in the Nixon administration. (Dardis' name and office was the first link.)

1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

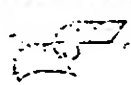
In an unsuccessful bid to block the prosecution, Rothblatt sued Gerstein in federal court. There he pointed out that Gerstein himself was running for reelection that fall. He accused the state attorney of persecuting Barker in order to stir up publicity for himself.

And it had been unceasing "from the date Mr. Gerstein and Mr. Dardis, his investigator, indicated (on) their entrance into this case that they were going to show the FBI, that they were going to show the Department of Justice, that this was going to be sweet and simple."



Break-in Was Approved at This Key Biscayne House, According to Magruder's Testimony
...none of the three are likely to be prosecuted in connection with burglary itself.

No. 121138



First Bank and Trust Company of Boca Raton, N.A.

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA April 10, 1972

63 623
670

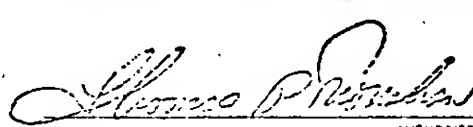
PAID 25,000.00

PAY →

TO THE ORDER OF Kenneth H. Dahlberg ***** \$ 25,000.00

CASHIER'S CHECK

Kenneth H. Dahlberg
REMITTER


AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

⑆0670⑆0823⑆
⑈00⑈10⑈1⑈5⑈

Kenneth H. Dahlberg

Kenneth H. Dahlberg

4/12/72

County of Palm Beach

Deposited in full for cash

to the order of Kenneth H. Dahlberg

RECEIVED OF FIRST BANK AND TRUST CO. BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

THE SUM OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$25,000.00)

PAID TO THE ORDER OF KENNETH H. DAHLBERG

APR 12 1972

112

63-10

This \$25,000 Campaign Check Considered Link to Watergate Burglars
 ...was found among Bernard Barker deposits at Miami bank

F B I

Date:

4/3/74

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AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Director's Sec'y	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

FROM: SAC, WFO (139-196) (P)

DWIGHT L. CHAPIN,
IOC; FALSE STATEMENTS; PERJURY
(OO:WFO)

For information of the Bureau, trial of CHAPIN began in U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C. (WDC), 4/1/74. DONALD HENRY SEGREETI, HERBERT KALMABCH, JOHN WESLEY DEAN, III and WFO case agent testified for the Government.

As the Government's last witness against CHAPIN, WFO agent testified to the taking of three different statements of CHAPIN in WDC, and in Illinois. On all occasions, the interviews reflected that CHAPIN denied seeing, having in his possession or even having knowledge of false scheduling material being printed and circulated by SEGREETI prior to the 1972 Election.

On cross examination, JAKE STEIN, Attorney for CHAPIN did not ask questions relevant to the taking of any statements, but more so concerned himself with attempting to determine whether the "leaks of information came from the FBI". There were at least 15 questions about leaks of interviews, but only one question centered around CHAPIN.

That question pertained to a conversation between WFO Agent and CHAPIN in the EOB on 2/2/73 when CHAPIN stated he felt the FBI's professionalism was being tarnished over the fact that confidential interviews conducted in the Watergate case, were being published in the press. Further,

2- Bureau
2- WFO
(1-139-166)

AJL:kjm
(3)

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REC 107

139-4089-27226-6

SAC, WFO 139-196

that people may have second thoughts about telling the FBI anything in the future. The Agent recalled the conversation and also recalled that he assured CHAPIN that everything was being done that was possible to maintain the confidentiality of the interviews.

STEIN also asked whether or not the Agent ever showed anyone a Bureau report, and the Agent replied that he did. That he had in fact shown CHAPIN, a copy of his, CHAPIN's own FD 302 of August 1972. This was done because CHAPIN claimed he never saw an FBI report or 302 of SEGRETTI. Further testimony on this point by the Agent brought out on cross examination the fact that CHAPIN told the Agent that he did not meet with SEGRETTI in Miami, in August 1972. (SEGRETTI has already testified that he, CHAPIN and STRACHAN met there during the convention.)

1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

Special Prosecution Force
U. S. Department of Justice

~~SECRET~~

April 9, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. W. Hamilton

139-4089-

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

These enclosures are self-explanatory and are forwarded for your information and any action you may deem appropriate.

Enclosures (2)

WVH:mjs

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DATE OF REVIEW 4/9/94

NOTE:

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 3/31/95 BY SP-1 JRM/ONS

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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
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Intell. _____

BY COURIER SVC.
APR - 9 P.M.
FBI

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

3

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); CIA
_____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

139-4089 - Not Recorded serial After serial 2732.

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1- Mr. Nuzum
1- FOF

April 12, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC 107

139-4089-2733

**UNITED STATES vs MITCHELL
STATEMENTS OF THE DEFENDANTS TO
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Reference is made to the memorandum of Henry S. Ruth, Jr., dated April 8, 1974, captioned as above.

In response to the request set forth in referenced memorandum that a search be made of FBI files relating to interviews with the seven named defendants in this case and that the Special Prosecution Force be furnished copies of interviews not listed in the memorandum, the following is being provided.

Listed below are the dates of interviews of John W. Mitchell; H. R. Waldman; John D. Ehrlichman; Charles W. Colson; Robert C. Mardian; Kenneth W. Parkinson; and Gordon Strachan, which interviews were not listed in the Special Prosecution Force memorandum of April 8, 1974. Also set forth are the identities of the investigative reports containing the results of these interviews and the dates the reports were disseminated to the Department of Justice:

John W. Mitchell

Interviewed April 10, 1973

New York, New York, FBI Office report May 18, 1973

Captioned "James Walter McCord, Jr," page 24

Disseminated to Special Prosecution Force June 26, 1973

Interviewed June 15, 1973

New York, New York, FBI Office report June 20, 1973, page 3

Captioned "William Leonard Taub"

Disseminated to the Special Prosecution Force June 22, 1973

H. R. Waldman

Interviewed May 1, 1973

Los Angeles, California, FBI Office report June 8, 1973, page 165

Captioned "Daniel Ellsberg"

Disseminated to Special Prosecution Force June 19, 1973

Asst. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Aff. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. & Public Aff. _____

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE...

UNITED STATES vs MITCHELL

John D. Ehrlichman

Interviewed May 11, 1973

Washington, D. C., FBI Office report June 7, 1973, page 9
Captioned "Hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee"
Disseminated to Office of Records Operations Management
June 13, 1973

Charles W. Colson

Interviewed May 3, 1973; May 16, 1973; and May 8, 1973
Los Angeles, California, FBI Office report June 8, 1973
pages 168, 173; and 169 respectively
Captioned "Daniel Ellsberg"
Disseminated to Special Prosecution Force June 19, 1973

Interviewed May 16, 1973

Washington, D. C., FBI Office report July 13, 1973, page 2
Captioned "James Walter McCord, Jr."
Disseminated to Special Prosecution Force July 18, 1973

Interviewed May 17, 1973

Washington, D. C., FBI Office report June 7, 1973, page 4
Captioned "Hearings of Senate Judiciary Committee"
Disseminated to Office of Records Operations Management
June 13, 1973

Interviewed February 21, 1974

Washington, D. C., FBI Office report March 7, 1974, page 123
Captioned "Unknown Subjects; Missing and Altered White House
Tapes and Documents"
Disseminated to Special Prosecution Force March 13, 1974

Robert C. Mardian

Interviewed April 30, 1973

Los Angeles, California, FBI Office report June 8, 1973, page 198
Captioned "Daniel Ellsberg"
Disseminated to Special Prosecution Force June 19, 1973

Kenneth W. Parkinson

Interviewed (twice) July 24, 1972

Washington, D. C., FBI Office report July 27, 1972, pages 89 and 90
Captioned "James Walter McCord, Jr."
Disseminated to Assistant Attorney General Petersen August 1, 1972

The above interviews report only that Parkinson, pursuant to a subpoena duces tecum, turned over to the FBI the following documents which were subsequently turned over to the Federal grand jury:

- 1) American Airlines Ticketing, Reports and Accounts Paid,
- 2) ... of George Gordon Liddy for

UNITED STATES vs MITCHELL

Gordon Strachan

Interviewed April 5, 1973

Washington, D. C., FBI Office report June 5, 1973, page 103

Captioned "James Walter McCord, Jr."

Disseminated to the Special Prosecution Force July 6, 1973

As noted above, reports containing the results of all interviews have been provided to either the Special Prosecution Force, Assistant Attorney General or Office of Records Operations Management. In view of the fact that the only report not in the possession of the Special Prosecution Force which contains results of pertinent interviews (Washington, D. C., report dated June 7, 1973) has been provided to the Office of Records Operations Management, additional copies are not being provided herewith.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NOTE: Original and one forwarded to SPF by O-14 this date; one cc each to NY, LA and WFO by airtel this date.

WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Clarence Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : Henry S. Ruth, Jr.
Deputy Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution Force

DATE: April 8, 1974

SUBJECT: United States v. Mitchell;
Statements of the Defendants to the
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Asst. Dir.:	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affs.	
Files & Com.	
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Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

As part of our preparations for the trial in United States v. Mitchell, this office is assembling all statements made by the seven defendants that are contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The memoranda of interviews of these defendants conducted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that are contained in our files are listed below:

John N. Mitchell - July 5, 1972; October 5, 1972; May 24, 1973

Harry R. Haldeman - May 11, 1973

John D. Ehrlichman - July 21, 1972; April 27, 1973; May 1, 1973

Charles W. Colson - June 22, 1972; June 26, 1972; August 29, 1972; May 3, 1973; May 16, 1973; May 16, 1973

Robert C. Mardian - July 17, 1972

Kenneth W. Parkinson - July 21, 1972

Gordon Strachan - August 28, 1972

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139-4089

139-40896-2733

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Our records indicate that the Bureau also interviewed Mr. Mardian on April 30, 1973, but we have been unable to locate a copy of the 302 for that interview and would appreciate it if you would send us one. We request that you search your files and send us a copy of every written document not listed above that the Bureau possesses that pertains to any written or oral statement made by Messrs. Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Colson, Mardian, Parkinson, and Strachan. Because we will need this material for pre-trial discovery proceedings, we further request that you make this search and deliver to us all pertinent documents at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your continued assistance and cooperatio

Airtel

1- TOP

1- Mr. Nuzum

4/17/74

TO: SAC, Las Vegas (139-36)

FROM: Director, FBI (139-4089) ^{REC 107} 2734

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, 6/17/72
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

ReLVairtel 4/10/74 and LHM enclosed therewith
dated 4/10/74.

Enclosed for Las Vegas is one copy and for
Phoenix and WFO two copies each of page 2 of reLHM
which was revised at FBIHQ.

In view of the discrepancy between the information
furnished by Charles Modell and George Caramanna and the
impression conveyed by Caramanna at the time of his inter-
view, Phoenix should aggressively reinterview Caramanna to
exact the precise story and his basis for furnishing infor-
mation not corroborated by Modell. Specific reference is
made to the information that John Dean was the person
leaving the package of \$5,000 found by Modell. If
Caramanna persists that this story was furnished to him by
Modell, he should be requested to allow the Bureau to dis-
close his identity in the subsequent interview of Modell.

It is imperative that this matter be fully
resolved at an early date.

Enclosure

2- Phoenix (encls 2) (139-118)

1- WFO (encls 2) (139-166)

AGB:am ((8))

MAILED 7

APR 17 1974

FBI

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
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FBI

Date: 4/10/74

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)
FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (139-36) (RUC)
SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., aka
ET AL;
Burglary of Democratic National
Committee Headquarters,
Washington, D.C.
June 17, 1972
IOC; PERJURY; OOJ
OO: WFO

Re Phoenix airtel to Bureau, 4/3/74.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original
and four copies of an LHM, and for receiving offices two
copies of an LHM, setting forth results of interview
with CHARLES MODELL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM DMS

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - WFO (139-166) (Enc. 2)
2 - Phoenix (139-118) (Enc. 2)
1 - Las Vegas (139-36)
LPM:cka
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada

April 10, 1974

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR;
ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS
Washington, D.C.
June 17, 1972

On April 9, 1974, Charles Modell, 1136 Sierra Vista, Apartment 2, telephone number 734-2497, Las Vegas, Nevada, was contacted at his residence and advised he has been employed by the Ace Cab Company for approximately the past two years. *Las Vegas, Nev*

Modell stated sometime in November, 1973, exact date not recalled, he reported for work at approximately 3:20 or 3:30 PM, and was assigned a cab. He stated as he entered the driver's side he looked into the back seat and noted something on the floor. He stated he did not know at first what it was and out of curiosity picked it up and discovered it was a packet of money.

Modell stated the only thing around the money was a bank strap, however, he was unable to recall the name of the bank on the strap. He stated he counted the money out and determined it contained fifty one hundred dollar bills. Modell stated he then examined the back seat of the cab further but did not find any additional money or in fact any other items. He stated definitely there were no photographs of the President in the cab and

139-4087-2734

ENCLOSURE

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JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.

he had no idea who the previous passengers might have been who were in the cab, or when it had been used last. John Dean, III, former Counsel to the President, is known to Modell only from news media publicity. Dean has never been a passenger in Modell's cab to the best of Modell's knowledge and definitely was not known by Modell to have been the previous passenger in the cab in which Modell found the money.

Modell stated he took the money home and flushed the bank wrapper down the toilet and then held onto the money for a couple of days. He advised he was going to turn the money into the cab company and waited for someone to report the loss; however, he advised to his knowledge, no one ever made any inquiry of the cab company about losing the money and he finally decided to keep the money and pay his bills. Modell stated he did not make an official report to anyone about finding the money; however, he did tell some of the other drivers about finding it, but could not recall exactly how many he told or who they were.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1- Mr. Bishop
1- Mr. Hamilton
1- Mr. Frazier

April 15, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

James Walter McLeod

Reference is made to the memorandum of Henry S. Ruth, Jr., Deputy Special Prosecutor, dated August 13, 1973, entitled "Indexes of Persons Interviewed by the FBI." Paragraph two of that memorandum requests up-dated indexes in those matters which are the responsibility of the Special Prosecutor. In compliance with that request, attached are two copies each of two printouts as of April 9, 1974 (one alphabetical by name of person contacted and the other by case number). Each printout includes the specific information for all the case numbers indicated, the titles of which are enumerated on the first page of each printout.

These indexes include all of the information contained in the indexes previously furnished the Special Prosecution Force and the additional information developed since the last printout. In view of this fact, the Special Prosecution Force may wish to destroy those indexes which are now superseded.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

139-4177-2735

Attachments (4)

REC 107

18 APR 23 1974

NOTE: Original and one forwarded to SPF by O-14 with attachments this date.

- ____ Soc. Dir.
- ____ ep. AD Adm.
- ____ ep. AD Inv.
- ____ st. Dir.
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- ____ gal Coun.
- ____ ephone Rm.
- ____ eper Sec'y

CAN/amm (6)

amm

*HAND DELIVERED
BY KVIN KIPORUP
4/15/74, 2:42 PM, TO
BARBARA STAGNARO.*

6 - C

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JEN/DMS

1- Mr. Nuzum

April 17, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17, 1972
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Reference is made to the memorandum dated April 3, 1974, prepared by the Phoenix, Arizona, FBI Office, captioned as above. That memorandum advised information received from one George Caramanna of Phoenix to the effect one Chuck Modell, a Las Vegas, Nevada, taxi cab driver, in November, 1973, had found in his taxi cab \$5,000 and a picture of the President, wrapped in brown paper. Caramanna had related that Modell had indicated his previous passenger was John Dean and Caramanna sent a telegram on December 24, 1973, to the White House.

Enclosed for the information of the Special Prosecution Force are two copies of a memorandum dated April 10, 1974, received from the Las Vegas, Nevada, FBI Office, which sets forth the interview of Modell. In view of the apparent conflict in the information furnished by Caramanna and Modell, Caramanna is being reinterviewed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Original and one forwarded to SPF with encls by 0-14 this date; one cc to WFO for information by 0-7 this date.

CAN/SPF (5)

EX-113

REC-45 139-4089-2736

BY COURIER SVC.

APR 18 P.M.

FBI

2 APR 19 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/DMS

sec. Dir. _____
ep. AD Adm. _____
ep. AD Inv. _____
st. Dir. _____
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Sec. _____

34 APR 26 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Special Prosecution Force
U. S. Department of Justice

April 10, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

Director, FBI

REC 107 139-4089-2737
CONFIRMATION HEARINGS OF
L. PATRICK GRAY, III

- 1- Mr. Gebhardt
- 1- Mr. Long
- 1- Mr. Nuzum
- 1- Mr. Mintz

Reference is made to the March 19, 1974, memorandum of Henry S. Ruth, Jr., Deputy Special Prosecutor, captioned as above which requested copies of memoranda prepared during 1973 dealing with possible violations of law by L. Patrick Gray, III.

Enclosed is one copy each of memoranda described below believed to be responsive to your request. I have also included a copy of a memorandum prepared July 20, 1972, which predates the scope of your inquiry but which appears to be pertinent to the spirit of your request.

62-48771-507

July 20, 1972

Memorandum D. J. Dalbey to Mr. Felt

139-4089-

February 6, 1973

Memorandum R. E. Long to Mr. Gebhardt

1928

1927

February 6, 1973

Note DDK to Mr. Gray

1931

February 12, 1973

Memorandum R. E. Long to Mr. Gebhardt

1924

February 17, 1973

Letter Howard Hunt to Mr. Gray

1934

February 23, 1973

Memorandum R. E. Gebhardt to Mr. Felt

1934x1

February 28, 1973

Memorandum R. J. Gallagher to Mr. Gray

2086

March 5, 1973

Memorandum Legal Counsel to Mr. Baker
Attached is memorandum for Mr. Kinley dated
March 5, 1973 with enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/70 BY SP4 JEM/EDS

Assoc. Dir.

Dir. AC Adm.

Dir. AD Inv.

Assoc. Dir.

Admin.

Comp. Syst.

Ext. Aff.

Files & Com.

Gen. Inv.

Ident.

Insp.

Intell.

Lab.

Plan. & Eval.

Spec. Inv.

62-115529-10x4

March 5, 1973

139-4089-

2094

March 7, 1973

Memorandum Legal Counsel to the Acting
Director with enclosure

Memorandum Legal Counsel to Mr. Baker
with enclosure

2052

May 1, 1973

Memorandum C. A. Nuzum to Mr. Long

SEE NEXT PAGE THREE....

U. S. Department of Justice

139-4089-

2302	May 1, 1973	Memorandum C. A. Nuzum to Mr. Long
2315	May 2, 1973	Memorandum C. A. Nuzum to Mr. Long
2387	June 22, 1973	Memorandum C. A. Nuzum to Mr. Long
2079	May 2, 1973	Memorandum R. E. Long to Mr. Gebhardt
2119	May 3, 1973	Memorandum William D. Ruckelshaus to Mr. Felt
2118	May 4, 1973	Memorandum Acting Director to Assistant Attorney General Criminal Division Attached is memorandum Legal Counsel to Acting Director dated May 1, 1973
2150	May 11, 1973	Memorandum W. Mark Felt to Mr. Gebhardt
2152	May 16, 1973	Airtel Acting Director, FBI, to SAC, WFO Attached is memorandum R. E. Long to Mr. Gebhardt dated May 14, 1973; and memorandum R. E. Long to Mr. Gebhardt dated May 9, 1973
2199	May 23, 1973	Letter William D. Ruckelshaus to Honorable Harold H. Titus, Jr.
2202	May 24, 1973	Memorandum R. E. Long to Mr. Gebhardt
2261X	May 23, 1973	Memorandum L. M. Walters to Mr. Felt
2261X	June 6, 1973	Memorandum L. M. Walters to Mr. Felt
2261X	June 7, 1973	Memorandum captioned "Watergate - Events at Initial Stage of Case"
2297	May 31, 1973	Memorandum Carl Bardley to Mr. Archibald Cox Attached is memorandum Acting Director, FBI to Mr. Archibald Cox dated June 11, 1973
2252	June 1, 1973	Memorandum L. M. Walters to Mr. Felt
2311	June 7, 1973	Memorandum R. E. Long to Mr. Gebhardt
2309	June 11, 1973	Letter William D. Ruckelshaus to Mr. Archibald Cox

Special Prosecution Force
U. S. Department of Justice

139-4089-
2198X May 22, 1973 Memorandum W. M. Felt to Mr. Walters

2460 June 19, 1973 Memorandum William D. Ruckelshaus to
Mr. Archibald Cox

2443 June 26, 1973 Memorandum Inspector James Joseph
O'Connor to Mr. O. T. Jacobson

2476 July 9, 1973 Memorandum Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus
to Mr. Archibald Cox
Attached is memorandum Mr. William D.
Ruckelshaus to Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
dated July 9, 1973; memorandum R. E.
Long to Mr. Gebhardt dated July 13, 1973;
and memorandum Archibald Cox to
Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus dated
July 2, 1973

2491 July 18, 1973 Memorandum Director, FBI, to the
Attorney General
Attached is memorandum R. E. Long to
Mr. Gebhardt dated July 17, 1973

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosures

NOTE: By memorandum dated 3/19/74, Deputy Special Prosecutor
Henry S. Ruth, Jr., requested copies of any memoranda prepared
during the calendar year 1973, dealing with possible violations
of any law by L. Patrick Gray, III. The file containing the
results of the Watergate investigation and that relating to
the confirmation of former Acting Director Gray were reviewed
as those are the only files in which memoranda responsive to
the Special Prosecution Force request are believed to be
contained. Pertinent serials as they appear in those files
have been reproduced and are being forwarded to the Special
Prosecution Force with this memorandum.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : Henry S. Ruth
Deputy Special Prosecutor

DATE: March 19 1974

Adm.	
Comp. Sys.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Off. Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

SUBJECT: Confirmation Hearings of L. Patrick Gray, III

In connection with this Office's investigation of possible violations of law committed in the course of the hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the nomination of L. Patrick Gray, III, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, would the Bureau please provide this Office with copies of any memoranda prepared during the calendar year 1973 dealing with possible violations of any law by L. Patrick Gray, III.

EXP. PROC.

139-4089

REC 107

139-4089-2737

let WSP/and
JAC/ann
4/3/74

APR 23
2 MAR 21 1974

LEG. COUNSEL

6 - can

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE APR 23 1974	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/21/74 - 4/19/74
TITLE OF CASE ① JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., AKA; HERBERT L. PORTER, aka; ETAL; Burglary, Democratic National Committee Headquarters, 6/17/72, Washington, D.C.		REPORT MADE BY SA ANGELO J. LANO	TYPED BY ajl
		CHARACTER OF CASE IOC; OOJ; PERJURY; CONSPIRACY; FALSE DECLARATIONS; REFUSAL TO TESTIFY BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE	

REFERENCES: REPORT of SA ANGELO J. LANO at Washington, D.C. 11/26/73;
WFO airtels to the Bureau, 1/28/74; 2/25/74; 3/1/74 and
4/11/74.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information copies are being furnished to Los Angeles and Miami because of the vast amount of investigation conducted in this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
1							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- ④ - Bureau (139-4089)
- 1 - Los Angeles (139-306) info
- 1 - Miami (139-328) info
- 2 - WFO (139-166)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 RML/MS

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	1 - SPV - 0 - 14
Request Recd.	attn: Dan - Vignoles
Date Fwd.	4-29-74
By Fwd.	

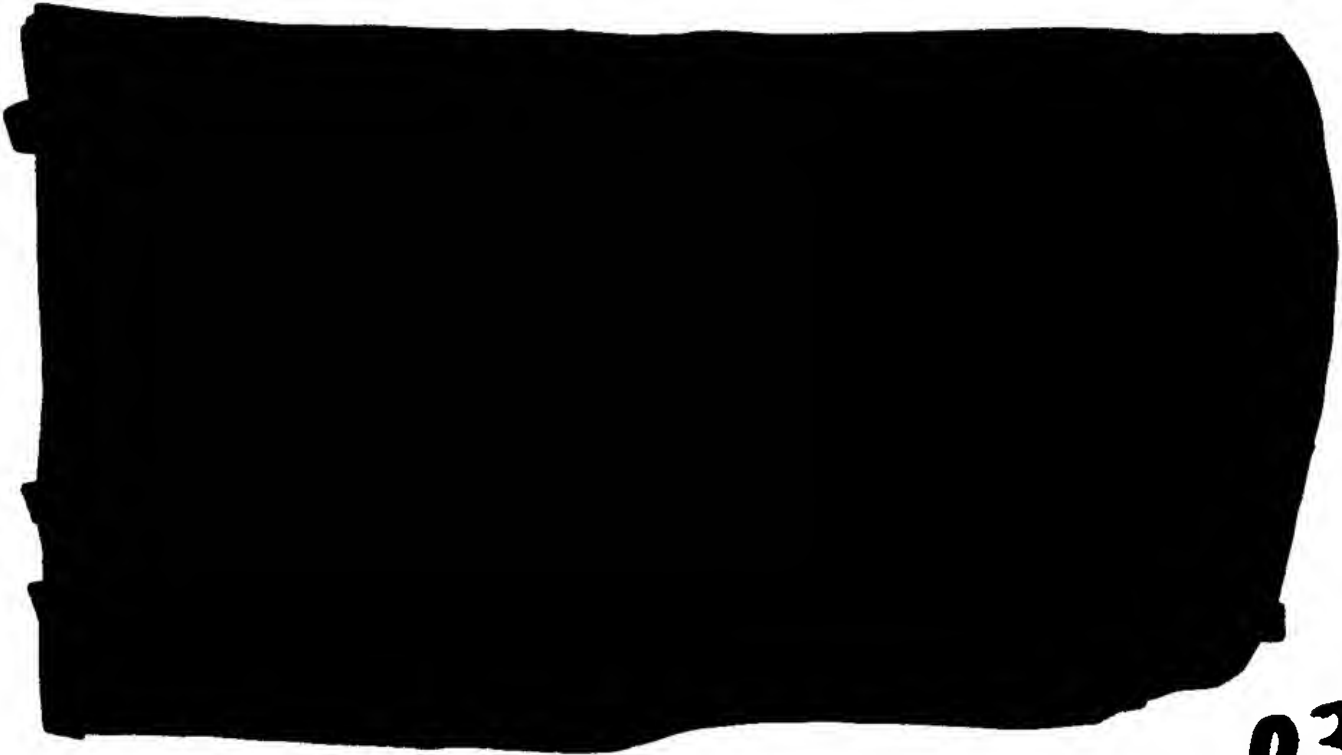
Notations

-A-

COVER PAGE

WFO 139-166

On February 14, 1974, Assistant Watergate Special Prosecutor GERRY GOLDMAN telephonically furnished the following information to SA ANGELO J. LANO:



B3

LEAD:

Washington Field

Will continue to assist WSFG in this investigation and follow prosecution of subjects.

COVER PAGE

-B*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ANGELO J. IANO
Date: APR 23 1974

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #: 139- 166

Bureau File #: 139-4089

Title: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR;
HERBERT L. PORTER, ETALCharacter: INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
PERJURY; CONSPIRACY; FALSE DECLARATIONS: REFUSAL TO TESTIFY
BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] B1

Examination showed first memo prepared by IBM Executive typewriter with style of type in use since May 10, 1966. Second memo prepared by Royal typewriter with Standard elite type with style having been in use since June, 1950. Date of manufacture of these two typewriters was not determined. Dates these two memos were prepared was not determined. Matching perforations in upper left corners of specimens showed, that at one time, there were stapled one to the other or to a common group of documents.

2/23/74 subpoena served on PAUL F. GAYNOR, [REDACTED] B1

[REDACTED] 2/25/74, HERBERT W. KALMBACH entered guilty pleas to two informations filed this date charging him with Violation of T. 18 Section 601, U.S. Code and (2) counts of Violation of Title 18, U.S. Code sections 242 (a) and 252 (b). KALMBACH released on his own recognizance. 3/1/74, JOHN A. MITCHELL, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, CHARLES W. COLSON, ROBERT C. MARDIAN, KENNETH W. PARKINSON, and GORDON STRACHAN, were indicted by FGJ charging them with violation of T. 18 Sections, 371, 1001, 1503, 1621, and 1623 of the U.S. Code. 3/9/74, above individuals arraigned before Chief Judge JOHN J. SIRICA and entered not guilty pleas. COLSON and EHRLICHMAN were indicted on 3/7/74 for violation of T. 18 Sections 241, 1001 and 1623, of the U.S. Code, and entered not guilty pleas to these charges at the same time. All released on their own recognizance. Trial set for 8/1/74.

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WFO 139-166

3/7/74 GEORGE GORDON LIDDY indicted by FGJ for Violation of T. 2, Section 192 of the United States Code in that he refused to testify or produce paper before either House or any committee of either House of Congress. 3/14/74, LIDDY pled not guilty before Judge JOHN H. PRATT, U.S.D.C. 4/19/74, Judge PRATT denied LIDDY's motion to dismiss indictment and set trial date for 5/10/74. 1/21/74, HERBERT L. PORTER entered guilty plea to Information charging him with Violation of Title 18 Section 1001, U.S. Code. 4/11/74, Judge WILLIAM B. BRYANT sentenced PORTER to term of not less than five months nor more than fifteen months. All but thirty days of the sentence was suspended. PORTER ordered to surrender to U.S. Marshall, at Los Angeles, Calif. on 4/27/74. BRIAN LAMB, acquaintance of VICKI CHERN interviewed and could not recall her ever having talked about any code names she may have seen on memorandum while at CREP.

-P-

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

-2-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

[REDACTED]

2.	HERBERT W. KALMBACH.....	11
3.	Watergate Cover-up Indictment.....	13
4.	Arraignment and Processing.....	65
5.	GEORGE GORDON LIDDY.....	67
6.	HERBERT L. PORTER.....	74
7.	BRIAN LAMB.....	77

c
B

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

1 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); CIA
_____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

139-4089 - 2738 pg 4

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 2/25/741

On February 19, 1974, Assistant Special Watergate Prosecutor HENRY RUTH turned over the following documents to SA ANGELO J. LANO:

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

BI

Mr. RUTH advised that RICHARD BEN-VENISTE of this office desired the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory conduct an examination of these documents, but he, RUTH, was not in a position to relay the specific type of examination to be conducted.

Mr. RUTH requested SA LANO place the documents in a secure safe until instructions are received from BEN-VENISTE.

The documents were returned to the Field Office and secured in the agent's vault.

In the morning the documents were then transferred to a safe under the direct control of the Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office.

Interviewed on 2/19 and 20/74 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 139-156

by SA ANGELO J. LANO:nsw Date dictated 2/22/74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 139-166

1

On February 25, 1974, Assistant Watergate Special Prosecutor, RICHARD BEN VENISTE advised SA ANGELO J. LANO that he requested the FBI Laboratory conduct an examination of [REDACTED] Specifically, BEN VENISTE desired the answers to the following requests:

BI

- a. Identify type of typewriter used in preparation of each document.
- b. Age of the typewriter and date of its manufacture.
- c. Identify the typewriting face and, if possible, the date this type was first used.
- d. Age of the paper that each document is prepared on.
- e. Is it possible to say when the memos were prepared?

C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/1/741

On February 25, 1974, the documents previously furnished by HENRY RUTH were handcarried to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory and turned over to Examiner WILLIAM OBERG.

On February 28, 1974, OBERG returned the documents to SA LANO.

On the same date SA LANO returned the documents to Assistant Watergate Special Prosecutor RICHARD BEN-VENISTE.

Interviewed on 2/25-28/74 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 139-166

by SA ANGELO J. LANO:nsw Date dictated 2/28/74

REPORT
of the~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535To: SAC, Washington Field Office
(139-166)Date: February 28, 1974
FBI File No. 139-4089
Lab. No. D-740225110 IKRe: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
et al.
Burglary, Democratic National Committee
Headquarters, Washington, D. C., 6/17/72;
IOC; PERJURY; OOJ

Specimens received 2/25/74

Q104

Q105

Result of examination:

The typewriting on specimen Q104 was determined to have been prepared on an IBM Executive typewriter equipped with proportionally spaced Modern style of type. This style of type has been in use since May 10, 1966.

The typewriting on specimen Q105 was determined to have been prepared on a Royal typewriter equipped with Standard elite type, spaced twelve letters to the inch. This style of type has been in use since June, 1950. Since this style of type has been available for use on all models of Royal typewriters, the model of typewriter employed in the preparation of specimen Q105 was not determined.

The dates of manufacture of the typewriters employed in the preparation of specimens Q104 and Q105 were not determined.

The paper of specimen Q104 bears a government watermark showing that it was manufactured in 1971. The paper of specimen Q105 contains the watermark "STRATHMORE PARCHMENT 100% COTTON MADE IN USA," showing that it was manufactured by the Strathmore Paper Company, West Springfield, Massachusetts. However, the date of manufacture of this paper was not determined from its physical features.

The dates of preparation of the memos Q104 and Q105 were not ascertained from the typewriting or from the physical features of the paper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Matching perforations in the upper left corners of specimens Q104 and Q105 show that they, at one time, were stapled one to the other or to a common group of documents.

Specimens Q104 and Q105 are returned herewith.
Photographs have been retained.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 2/26/741

On February 23, 1974, Assistant Watergate Special Prosecutor CARL FLEISCHER requested SA ANGELO J. LANDO to locate PAUL F. CAYNOR, [REDACTED]

to serve him with a subpoena. The subpoena would require CAYNOR to appear before the Federal Grand Jury on Monday, February 25, 1974. (B)

SA LANDO then traveled to 4629 - 35th Street, North, Arlington, Virginia, and after identifying himself to CAYNOR, CAYNOR was handed the subpoena and given directions to the U. S. District Court. He was also told to contact Mr. FLEISCHER or RICHARD BON-VANISTE if he had any problems responding to the Grand Jury.

Interviewed on 2/23/74 at Washington, D. C. and Arlington, Virginia File # 47-130-266
by SA ANGELO J. LANDO:maw 10 Date dictated 2/26/74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HERBERT W. KALMBACH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 139-166

AJL:nsu

1

On February 25, 1974, the Watergate Special Prosecutor's Office filed two Informations before Chief Judge JOHN J. SIRICA charging HERBERT W. KALMBACH with violation of Title 18, Section 600 of the United States Code and two counts of violation of Title 2, United States Code, Sections 242(a) and 252(b). KALMBACH, who was present at the time of the filings, pled guilty to both Informations. He was released on his own recognizance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WATERGATE COVER-UP INDICTMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 139-166

1

On March 1, 1974, the original Federal Grand Jury which returned the first Indictment in the Burglary of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters of June 17, 1972, returned a true bill Indictment which states as follows:

~~X~~

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

JOHN N. MITCHELL, HARRY R.
HALDEMAN, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN,
CHARLES W. COLSON, ROBERT C.
MARDIAN, KENNETH W. PARKINSON,
and GORDON STRACHAN,

Defendants.

Criminal No.

Violation of 18 U.S.C.
§§ 371, 1001, 1503, 152,
and 1623 (conspiracy,
false statements to a
government agency, ob-
struction of justice,
perjury and false
declarations.)

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury charges:

Introduction

1. On or about June 17, 1972, Bernard L. Barker, Virgilio R. Gonzalez, Eugenio R. Martinez, James W. McCord, Jr. and Frank L. Sturgis were arrested in the offices of the Democratic National Committee, located in the Watergate office building, Washington, D. C., while attempting to photograph documents and repair a surreptitious electronic listening device which had previously been placed in those offices unlawfully.

2. At all times material herein, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were parts of the Department of Justice, a department and agency of the United States, and the Central Intelligence Agency was an agency of the United States.

3. Beginning on or about June 17, 1972, and continuing up to and including the date of the filing of this

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indictment, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia were conducting an investigation, in conjunction with a Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia which had been duly empanelled and sworn on or about June 5, 1972, to determine whether violations of 18 U.S.C. 371, 2511 and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and of other statutes of the United States and of the District of Columbia, had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations.

4. On or about September 15, 1972, in connection with the said investigation, the Grand Jury returned an indictment in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia charging Bernard L. Barker, Virgilio R. Gonzalez, E. Howard Hunt, Jr., G. Gordon Liddy, Eugenio R. Martinez, James W. McCord, Jr., and Frank L. Sturgis with conspiracy, burglary and unlawful endeavor to intercept wire communications.

5. From in or about January 1969, to on or about March 1, 1972, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, was Attorney General of the United States. From on or about April 9, 1972, to on or about June 30, 1972, he was Campaign Director of the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

6. At all times material herein up to on or about April 30, 1973, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, was Assistant to the President of the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7. At all times material herein up to on or about April 30, 1973, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the DEFENDANT, was Assistant for Domestic Affairs to the President of the United States.

8. At all times material herein up to on or about March 10, 1973, CHARLES W. COLSON, the DEFENDANT, was Special Counsel to the President of the United States.

9. At all times material herein, ROBERT C. MARDIAN, the DEFENDANT, was an official of the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

10. From on or about June 21, 1972, and at all times material herein, KENNETH W. PARKINSON, the DEFENDANT, was an attorney representing the Committee to Re-Elect the President

11. At all times material herein up to in or about November 1972, GORDON STRACHAN, the DEFENDANT, was a Staff Assistant to HARRY R. HALDEMAN at the White House. Thereafter he became General Counsel to the United States Information Agency.

COUNT ONE

12. From on or about June 17, 1972, up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, JOHN N. MITCHELL, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, CHARLES W. COLSON, ROBERT C. MARDIAN, KENNETH W. PARKINSON and GORDON STRACHAN, the DEFENDANTS, and other persons to the Grand Jury known and unknown, unlawfully, willfully and knowingly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other, to

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

commit offenses against the United States, to wit, to obstruct justice in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1503, to make false statements to a government agency in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001, to make false declarations in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623, and to defraud the United States and Agencies and Departments thereof, to wit, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Department of Justice, of the Government's right to have the officials of these Departments and Agencies transact their official business honestly and impartially, free from corruption, fraud, improper and undue influence, dishonesty, unlawful impairment and obstruction, all in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

13. It was a part of the conspiracy that the conspirators would corruptly influence, obstruct and impede, and corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct and impede, the due administration of justice in connection with the investigation referred to in paragraph three (3) above and in connection with the trial of Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for the purpose of concealing and causing to be concealed the identities of the persons who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of (a) the activities which were the subject of the investigation and trial, and (b) other illegal and improper activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the conspirators would knowingly make and cause to be made false statements to the FBI and false material statements and declarations under oath in proceedings before and ancillary to the Grand Jury and a Court of the United States, for the purposes stated in paragraph thirteen (13) above.

15. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the conspirators would, by deceit, craft, trickery and dishonest means, defraud the United States by interfering with and obstructing the lawful governmental functions of the CIA, in that the conspirators would induce the CIA to provide financial assistance to persons who were subjects of the investigation referred to in paragraph three (3) above, for the purposes stated in paragraph thirteen (13) above.

16. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the conspirators would, by deceit, craft, trickery and dishonest means, defraud the United States by interfering with and obstructing the lawful governmental functions of the FBI and the Department of Justice, in that the conspirators would obtain and attempt to obtain from the FBI and the Department of Justice information concerning the investigation referred to in paragraph three (3) above, for the purposes stated in paragraph thirteen (13) above.

17. Among the means by which the conspirators would carry out the aforesaid conspiracy were the following:

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(a) The conspirators would direct G. Gordon Liddy to seek the assistance of Richard G. Kleindienst, then Attorney General of the United States, in obtaining the release from the District of Columbia jail of one or more of the persons who had been arrested on June 17, 1972, in the offices of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., and G. Gordon Liddy would seek such assistance from Richard G. Kleindienst.

(b) The conspirators would at various times remove, conceal, alter and destroy, attempt to remove, conceal, alter and destroy, and cause to be removed, concealed, altered and destroyed, documents, papers, records and objects.

(c) The conspirators would plan, solicit, assist and facilitate the giving of false, deceptive, evasive and misleading statements and testimony.

(d) The conspirators would give false, misleading, evasive and deceptive statements and testimony.

(e) The conspirators would covertly raise, acquire, transmit, distribute and pay cash funds to and for the benefit of the defendants in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District

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of Columbia, both prior to and subsequent to the return of the indictment on September 15, 1972.

(f) The conspirators would make and cause to be made offers of leniency, executive clemency and other benefits to E. Howard Hunt, Jr., G. Gordon Liddy, James W. McCord, Jr., and Jeb S. Magruder.

(g) The conspirators would attempt to obtain CIA financial assistance for persons who were subjects of the investigation referred to in paragraph three (3) above.

(h) The conspirators would obtain information from the FBI and the Department of Justice concerning the progress of the investigation referred to in paragraph three (3) above.

18. In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere:

OVERT ACTS

1. On or about June 17, 1972, JOHN W. MITCHELL met with ROBERT C. MARDIAN in or about Beverly Hills, California, and requested MARDIAN to tell G. Gordon Liddy to seek the assistance of Richard G. Kleindienst, then Attorney General of the United States, in obtaining the release of one or more of the persons arrested in connection with the Watergate break-in.

2. On or about June 18, 1972, in the District of Columbia, GORDON STRACHAN destroyed documents on the instructions of HARRY R. HALDEMAN.

3. On or about June 19, 1972, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN met with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time EHRLICHMAN directed Dean to tell G. Gordon Liddy that E. Howard Hunt, Jr., should leave the United States.

4. On or about June 19, 1972, CHARLES W. COLSON and JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN met with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time EHRLICHMAN directed Dean to take possession of the contents of E. Howard Hunt, Jr.'s safe in the Executive Office Building.

5. On or about June 19, 1972, ROBERT C. MARDIAN and JOHN N. MITCHELL met with Jeb S. Magruder at MITCHELL's apartment in the District of Columbia, at which time MITCHELL suggested that Magruder destroy documents from Magruder's files.

6. On or about June 20, 1972, G. Gordon Liddy met with Fred C. LaRue and ROBERT C. MARDIAN at LaRue's apartment in the District of Columbia, at which time Liddy told LaRue and MARDIAN that certain "commitments" had been made to and for the benefit of Liddy and other persons involved in the Watergate break-in.

7. On or about June 24, 1972, JOHN N. MITCHELL and ROBERT C. MARDIAN met with John W. Dean, III, at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue in the District of Columbia, at which time MITCHELL and MARDIAN suggested to Dean that the CIA be requested to provide covert funds for the assistance of the persons involved in the Watergate break-in.

8. On or about June 26, 1972, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN met with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time EHRLICHMAN approved a suggestion that Dean ask General Vernon A. Walters, Deputy Director of the CIA, whether the CIA could use covert funds to pay the bail and salaries of the persons involved in the Watergate break-in.

9. On or about June 28, 1972, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN had a conversation with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, during which EHRLICHMAN approved the use of Herbert W. Kalmbach to raise cash funds with which to make covert payments to and for the benefit of the persons involved in the Watergate break-in.

10. On or about July 6, 1972, KENNETH W. PARKINSON had a conversation with William O. Bittman in or about the District of Columbia, during which PARKINSON told Bittman that "Rivers is OK to talk to."

11. On or about July 7, 1972, Anthony Ulasewicz delivered approximately \$25,000 in cash to William O. Bittman at 815 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., in the District of Columbia.

12. In or about mid-July, 1972, JOHN N. MITCHELL and KENNETH W. PARKINSON met with John W. Dean, III, at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. in the District of Columbia, at which time MITCHELL advised Dean to obtain FBI reports of the investigation into the Watergate break-in for PARKINSON and others.

13. On or about July 17, 1972, Anthony Ulasewicz delivered approximately \$40,000 in cash to Dorothy Hunt at Washington National Airport.

14. On or about July 17, 1972, Anthony Ulasewicz delivered approximately \$8,000 in cash to G. Gordon Liddy at Washington National Airport.

15. On or about July 21, 1972, ROBERT C. MARDIAN met with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time MARDIAN examined FBI reports of the investigation concerning the Watergate break-in.

16. On or about July 26, 1972, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN met with Herbert W. Kalmbach at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time EHRLICHMAN told Kalmbach that Kalmbach had to raise funds with which to make payments to and for the benefit of the persons involved in the Watergate break-in, and that it was necessary to keep such fund raising and payments secret.

17. In or about late July or early August, 1972, Anthony Ulasewicz made a delivery of approximately \$43,000 in cash at Washington National Airport.

18. In or about late July or early August, 1972, Anthony Ulasewicz made a delivery of approximately \$18,000 in cash at Washington National Airport.

19. On or about August 29, 1972, CHARLES W. COLSON had a conversation with John W. Dean, III, during which Dean advised COLSON not to send a memorandum to the authorities investigating the Watergate break-in.

20. On or about September 19, 1972, Anthony Ulasewicz delivered approximately \$53,500 in cash to Dorothy Hunt at Washington National Airport.

21. On or about October 13, 1972, in the District of Columbia, Fred C. LaRue arranged for the delivery of approximately \$20,000 in cash to William O. Bittman.

22. On or about November 13, 1972, in the District of Columbia, E. Howard Hunt, Jr., had a telephone conversation with CHARLES W. COLSON, during which Hunt discussed with COLSON the need to make additional payments to and for the benefit of the defendants in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

23. In or about mid-November, 1972, CHARLES W. COLSON met with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time COLSON gave Dean a tape recording of a telephone conversation between COLSON and E. Howard Hunt, Jr.

24. On or about November 15, 1972, John W. Dean, III, met with JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN and HARRY R. HALDEMAN at Camp David, Maryland, at which time Dean played for EHRLICHMAN and HALDEMAN a tape recording of a telephone conversation between CHARLES W. COLSON and E. Howard Hunt, Jr.

25. On or about November 15, 1972, John W. Dean, III, met with JOHN N. MITCHELL in New York City, at which time Dean played for MITCHELL a tape recording of a telephone conversation between CHARLES W. COLSON and E. Howard Hunt, Jr.

26. On or about December 1, 1972, KENNETH W. PARKINSON met with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time PARKINSON gave Dean a list of anticipated expenses of the defendants during the trial of Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

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27. In or about early December, 1972, HARRY R. HALDEMAN had a telephone conversation with John W. Dean, III, during which HALDEMAN approved the use of a portion of a cash fund of approximately \$350,000, then being held under HALDEMAN's control, to make additional payments to and for the benefit of the defendants in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

28. In or about early December, 1972, GORDON STRACHAN met with Fred C. LaRue at LaRue's apartment in the District of Columbia, at which time STRACHAN delivered approximately \$50,000 in cash to LaRue.

29. In or about early December, 1972, in the District of Columbia, Fred C. LaRue arranged for the delivery of approximately \$40,000 in cash to William O. Bittman.

30. On or about January 3, 1973, CHARLES W. COLSON met with JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN and John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time COLSON, EHRLICHMAN and Dean discussed the need to make assurances to E. Howard Hunt, Jr. concerning the length of time E. Howard Hunt, Jr. would have to spend in jail if he were convicted in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

31. In or about early January, 1973, HARRY R. HALDEMAN had a conversation with John W. Dean, III, during which HALDEMAN approved the use of the balance of the cash fund referred to in Overt Act No. 27 to make additional payments to and for the benefit of the defendants in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

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32. In or about early January, 1973, GORDON STRACHAN met with Fred C. LaRue at LaRue's apartment in the District of Columbia, at which time STRACHAN delivered approximately \$300,000 in cash to LaRue.

33. In or about early January, 1973, JOHN N. MITCHELL had a telephone conversation with John W. Dean, III, during which MITCHELL asked Dean to have John C. Caulfield give an assurance of executive clemency to James W. McCord, Jr.

34. In or about mid-January, 1973, in the District of Columbia, Fred C. LaRue arranged for the delivery of approximately \$20,000 in cash to a representative of G. Gordon Liddy.

35. On or about February 11, 1973, in Rancho La Costa, California, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN and HARRY R. HALDEMAN met with John W. Dean, III, and discussed the need to raise money with which to make additional payments to and for the benefit of the defendants in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

36. In or about late February, 1973, in the District of Columbia, Fred C. LaRue arranged for the delivery of approximately \$25,000 in cash to William O. Bittman.

37. In or about late February, 1973, in the District of Columbia, Fred C. LaRue arranged for the delivery of approximately \$35,000 in cash to William O. Bittman.

38. On or about March 16, 1973, E. Howard Hunt, Jr., met with Paul O'Brien at 815 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. in the District of Columbia, at which time Hunt told O'Brien that Hunt wanted approximately \$120,000.

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39. On or about March 19, 1973, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN had a conversation with John W. Dean, III, at the White House in the District of Columbia, during which EHRLICHMAN told Dean to inform JOHN N. MITCHELL about the fact that E. Howard Hunt, Jr. had asked for approximately \$120,000.

40. On or about March 21, 1973, from approximately 11:15 a.m. to approximately noon, HARRY R. HALDEMAN and John W. Dean, III, attended a meeting at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time there was a discussion about the fact that E. Howard Hunt, Jr. had asked for approximately \$120,000.

41. On or about March 21, 1973, at approximately 12:30 p.m., HARRY R. HALDEMAN had a telephone conversation with JOHN N. MITCHELL.

42. On or about the early afternoon of March 21, 1973, JOHN N. MITCHELL had a telephone conversation with Fred C. LaRue during which MITCHELL authorized LaRue to make a payment of approximately \$75,000 to and for the benefit of E. Howard Hunt, Jr.

43. On or about the evening of March 21, 1973, in the District of Columbia, Fred C. LaRue arranged for the delivery of approximately \$75,000 in cash to William O. Bittman.

44. On or about March 22, 1973, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, and John W. Dean, III, met with JOHN N. MITCHELL at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time MITCHELL assured EHRLICHMAN that E. Howard Hunt, Jr. was not a "problem" any longer.

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45. On or about March 22, 1973, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN had a conversation with Egil Krogh at the White House in the District of Columbia, at which time EHRLICHMAN assured Krogh that EHRLICHMAN did not believe that E. Howard Hunt, Jr. would reveal certain matters.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.)

COUNT TWO

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. From on or about June 17, 1972, up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, JOHN N. MITCHELL, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, CHARLES W. COLSON, KENNETH W. PARKINSON and GORDON STRACHAN, the DEFENDANTS, unlawfully, willfully and knowingly did corruptly influence, obstruct and impede, and did corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice in connection with an investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, in conjunction with a Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and in connection with the trial of Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, by making cash payments and offers of other benefits to and for the benefit of the defendants in Criminal Case No. 1827-72 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and to others, both prior to and subsequent to the return of the indictment on September 15, 1972, for the purpose of concealing and causing to be concealed the identities of the persons who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of the activities which were the subject of the investigation and trial, and by other means.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1503 and 2.)

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COUNT THREE

The Grand Jury further charges:

On or about July 5, 1972, in the District of Columbia, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, did knowingly and willfully make false, fictitious and fraudulent statements and representations to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, which Department was then conducting an investigation into a matter within its jurisdiction, namely, whether violations of 18 U.S.C. 371, 2511, and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and of other statutes of the United States and the District of Columbia, had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the break-in at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate office building on June 17, 1972, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations, in that he stated that he had no knowledge of the break-in at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters other than what he had read in newspaper accounts of that incident.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001.)

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COUNT FOUR

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about September 14, 1972, in the District of Columbia, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath that he would testify truthfully, and while testifying in a proceeding before the June, 1972 Grand Jury, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly empanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, did knowingly make false material declarations as hereinafter set forth.
2. At the time and place alleged, the June, 1972 Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia was conducting an investigation in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 2511, and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and of other statutes of the United States and of the District of Columbia had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations.
3. It was material to the said investigation that the said Grand Jury ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., and related activities.

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4. At the time and place alleged, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath at a proceeding before the said Grand Jury, did knowingly declare with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

Q. Was there any program, to your knowledge, at the Committee, or any effort made to organize a covert or clandestine operation, basically, you know, illegal in nature, to get information or to gather intelligence about the activities of any of the Democratic candidates for public office or any activities of the Democratic Party?

A. Certainly not, because, if there had been, I would have shut it off as being entirely non-productive at that particular time of the campaign.

* * *

Q. Did you have any knowledge, direct or indirect, of Mr. Liddy's activities with respect to any intelligence gathering effort with respect to the activities of the Democratic candidates or its Party?

A. None whatsoever, because I didn't know there was anything going on of that nature, if there was. So I wouldn't anticipate having heard anything about his activities in connection with it.

5. The underscored portions of the declarations quoted in paragraph 4, made by JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT were material to the said investigation and, as he then and there well knew, were false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.)

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COUNT FIVE

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about April 20, 1973, in the District of Columbia, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath that he would testify truthfully, and while testifying in a proceeding before the June, 1972 Grand Jury, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly empanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, did knowingly make false material declarations as hereinafter set forth.

2. At the time and place alleged, the June, 1972 Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia was conducting an investigation in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 2511, and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and of other statutes of the United States and of the District of Columbia had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations.

3. It was material to the said investigation that the said Grand Jury ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed information relating to unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., and related activities.

4. At the time and place alleged, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath at a proceeding before the said Grand Jury, did knowingly declare with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

Q. Did Mr. LaRue tell you that Mr. Liddy had confessed to him?

A. No, I don't recall that, no.

Q. Did Mr. Mardian tell you that he'd confessed to him?

A. No.

Q. Do you deny that?

A. Pardon me?

Q. Do you deny that?

A. I have no recollection of that.

* * *

Q. So Mr. Mardian did not report to you that Mr. Liddy had confessed to him?

A. Not to my recollection, Mr. Glanzer.

Q. That would be something that you would remember, if it happened, wouldn't you?

A. Yes, I would.

* * *

Q. I didn't ask you that. I asked you were you told by either Mr. Mardian or Mr. LaRue or anybody else, at the Committee, prior to June 26th, 1972, that Mr. Liddy had told them that he was involved in the Watergate break-in?

A. I have no such recollection.

5. The underscored portions of the declarations quoted in paragraph 4, made by JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, were material to the said investigation and, as he then and there well knew, were false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.)

COUNT SIX

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about July 10 and July 11, 1973, in the District of Columbia, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, a duly created and authorized Committee of the United States Senate conducting official hearings and inquiring into a matter in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did willfully, knowingly and contrary to such oath state material matters hereinafter set forth which he did not believe to be true.

2. At the time and place alleged, the said Committee was conducting an investigation and study, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 60 adopted by the United States Senate on February 7, 1973, of the extent, if any, to which illegal, improper or unethical activities were engaged in by any persons, acting either individually or in combination with others, in the presidential election of 1972, or in any related campaign or canvass conducted by or in behalf of any person seeking nomination or election as the candidate of any political party for the office of President of the United States in such election, for the purpose of determining whether in its judgment any occurrences which might be revealed by the investigation and study indicated the necessity or desirability of the enactment of new legislation to safeguard the electoral process by which the President of the United States is chosen.

3. It was material to the said investigation and study that the said Committee ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed information relating to (a) unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., and (b) related activities, through such means as the destruction of documents and other evidence of said facts.

4. At the times and place alleged, JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath before the said Committee, did willfully and knowingly state with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

July 10, 1973:

Mr. Dash. Was there a meeting in your apartment on the evening that you arrived in Washington on June 19, attended by Mr. LaRue, Mr. Mardian, Mr. Dean, Mr. Magruder --

Mr. Mitchell. Magruder and myself, that is correct.

Mr. Dash. Do you recall the purpose of that meeting, the discussion that took place there?

Mr. Mitchell. I recall that we had been traveling all day and, of course, we had very little information about what the current status was of the entry of the Democratic National Committee, and we met at the apartment to discuss it. They were, of course, clamoring for a response from the Committee because of Mr. McCord's involvement, etc., etc., and we had quite a general discussion of the subject matter.

Mr. Dash. Do you recall any discussion of the so-called either Gemstone files or wire-tapping files that you had in your possession?

Mr. Mitchell. No, I had not heard of the Gemstone files as of that meeting and, as of that date, I had not heard that anybody there at that particular meeting knew of the wire-tapping aspects of that or had any connection with it.

July 11, 1973:

Senator Weicker. Now, on June 19, Mr. Magruder has testified and Mr. LaRue has stated that Mr. Mitchell, that you instructed Magruder to destroy the Gemstone files, to in fact, have a bonfire with them.

* * *

Senator Weicker. Did you suggest that any documents be destroyed, not necessarily Gemstone.

Mr. Mitchell. To the best of my recollection.

Senator Weicker. At the June 19 meeting at your apartment?

Did you suggest that any documents be destroyed, not necessarily Gemstone or not necessarily documents that relate to electronic surveillance?

Mr. Mitchell. To the best of my recollection when I was there there was no such discussion of the destruction of any documents. That was not the type of a meeting we were having.

5. The underscored portions of the declarations quoted in paragraph 4, made by JOHN N. MITCHELL, the DEFENDANT, were material to the said investigation and study and, as he then and there well knew, were false..

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.)

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COUNT SEVEN

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about July 30, 1973, in the District of Columbia, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, a duly created and authorized Committee of the United States Senate conducting official hearings and inquiring into a matter in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did willfully, knowingly and contrary to such oath state material matters hereinafter set forth which he did not believe to be true.

2. At the time and place alleged, the said Committee was conducting an investigation and study, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 60 adopted by the United States Senate on February 7, 1973, of the extent, if any, to which illegal, improper or unethical activities were engaged in by any persons, acting either individually or in combination with others, in the presidential election of 1972, or in any related campaign or canvass conducted by or in behalf of any person seeking nomination or election as the candidate of any political party for the office of President of the United States in such election, for the purpose of determining whether in its judgment any occurrences which might be revealed by the investigation and study indicated the necessity or desirability of the enactment of new legislation to safeguard the electoral process by which the President of the United States is chosen.

3. It was material to the said investigation and study that the said Committee ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed, information relating to (a) unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C. and (b) related activities, through such means as the payment and promise of payment of money and other things of value to participants in these activities and to their families.

4. At the time and place alleged, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath before the said Committee, did willfully and knowingly state with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

I was told several times, starting in the summer of 1972, by John Dean and possibly also by John Mitchell that there was a need by the committee for funds to help take care of the legal fees and family support of the Watergate defendants. The committee apparently felt obliged to do this.

* * *

Since all information regarding the defense funds was given to me by John Dean, the counsel to the President, and possibly by John Mitchell, and since the arrangements for Kalmbach's collecting funds and for transferring the \$350,000 cash fund were made by John Dean, and since John Dean never stated at the time that the funds would be used for any other than legal legal [sic] and proper purposes, I had no reason to question the propriety or legality of the process of delivering the \$350,000 to the committee via LaRue or of having Kalmbach raise funds.

I have no personal knowledge of what was done with the funds raised by Kalmbach or with the \$350,000 that was delivered by Strachan to LaRue.

It would appear that, at the White House at least, John Dean was the only one who knew that the funds were for "hush money", if, in fact, that is what they were for. The rest of us relied on Dean and all thought that what was being done was legal and proper. No one, to my knowledge, was aware that these funds involved either blackmail or "hush money" until this suggestion was raised in March of 1973.

5. -The underscored portion of-the statements quoted in paragraph 4, made by HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, was material to the said investigation and study and, as he then and there well knew, was false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.)

COUNT EIGHT

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about July 30 and July 31, 1973, in the District of Columbia, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, a duly created and authorized Committee of the United States Senate conducting official hearings and inquiring into a matter in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did willfully, knowingly and contrary to such oath state material matters hereinafter set forth which he did not believe to be true.

2. At the times and place alleged, the said Committee was conducting an investigation and study, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 60 adopted by the United States Senate on February 7, 1973, of the extent, if any, to which illegal, improper or unethical activities were engaged in by any persons, acting either individually or in combination with others, in the presidential election of 1972, or in any related campaign or canvass conducted by or in behalf of any person seeking nomination or election as the candidate of any political party for the office of President of the United States in such election, for the purpose of determining whether in its judgment any occurrences which might be revealed by the investigation and study indicated the necessity or desirability of the enactment of new legislation to safeguard the electoral process by which the President of the United States is chosen.

3. It was material to the said investigation and study that the said Committee ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed, information relating to (a) unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., and (b) related activities, through such means as the payment and promise of payment of money and other things of value to participants in these activities and to their families.

4. At the times and place alleged, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath before the said Committee, did willfully and knowingly state with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:-

July 30, 1973:

I was present for the final 40 minutes of the President's meeting with John Dean on the morning of March 21. While (sic) I was not present for the first hour of the meeting, I did listen to the tape of the entire meeting.

Following is the substance of that meeting to the best of my recollection.

* * *

He[Dean] also reported on a current Hunt blackmail threat. He said Hunt was demanding \$120,000 or else he would tell about the seamy things he had done for Ehrlichman. The President pursued this in considerable detail, obviously trying to smoke out what was really going on. He led Dean on regarding the process and what he would recommend doing. He asked such things as -- "Well, this is the thing you would recommend? we ought to do this? is that

right?" and he asked where the money would come from? how it would be delivered? and so on. He asked how much money would be involved over the years and Dean said "probably a million dollars -- but the problem is that it is hard to raise." The President said "there is no problem in raising a million dollars, we can do that, but it would be wrong."

July 31, 1973:

Senator Baker. . . . What I want to point out to you is that one statement in your addendum seems to me to be of extraordinary importance and I want to test the accuracy of your recollection and the quality of your note-taking from those tapes, and I am referring to the last, next to the last, no, the third from the last sentence on page 2, "The President said there is no problem in raising a million dollars. We can do that but it would be wrong."

Now, if the period were to follow after "We can do that", it would be a most damning statement. If, in fact, the tapes clearly show he said "but it would be wrong," it is an entirely different context. Now, how sure are you, Mr. Haldeman, that those tapes, in fact say that?

Mr. Haldeman. I am absolutely positive that the tapes --

Senator Baker. Did you hear it with your own voice?

Mr. Haldeman. With my own ears, yes.

Senator Baker. I mean with your own ears. Was there any distortion in the quality of the tape in that respect?

Mr. Haldeman. No, I do not believe so.

* * *

Senator Ervin. Then the tape said that the President said that there was no problem raising a million dollars.

Mr. Haldeman. Well, I should put that the way it really came, Mr. Chairman, which was that Dean said when the President said how much money are you talking about here and Dean said over a period of years probably a million dollars, but it would be very hard -- it is very hard to raise that money. And the President said

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it is not hard to raise it. We can raise a million dollars. And then got into the question of, in the one case before I came into the meeting making a statement that it would be wrong and in other exploration of this getting into the -- trying to find out what Dean was talking about in terms of a million dollars.

Senator Ervin. Can you point -- are you familiar with the testimony Dean gave about his conversations on the 13th and the 21st of March with the President?

Mr. Haldeman. I am generally familiar with it, yes, sir.

Senator Ervin. Well, this tape corroborates virtually everything he said except that he said that the President could be -- that the President said there would be no difficulty about raising the money and you say the only difference in the tape is that the President also added that but that would be wrong.

Mr. Haldeman. And there was considerable other discussion about what you do, what Dean would recommend, what should be done, how -- what this process is and this sort of thing. It was a very -- there was considerable exploration in the area.

5. The underscored portions of the statements quoted in paragraph 4, made by HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, were material to the said investigation and study and, as he then and there well knew, were false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.)

COUNT NINE

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about August 1, 1973, in the District of Columbia, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, a duly created and authorized Committee of the United States Senate conducting official hearings and inquiring into a matter in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did willfully, knowingly and contrary to such oath state material matters hereinafter set forth which he did not believe to be true.

2. At the time and place alleged, the said Committee was conducting an investigation and study, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 60 adopted by the United States Senate on February 7, 1973, of the extent, if any, to which illegal, improper or unethical activities were engaged in by any persons, acting either individually or in combination with others, in the presidential election of 1972, or in any related campaign or canvass conducted by or in behalf of any person seeking nomination or election as the candidate of any political party for the office of President of the United States, in such election, for the purpose of determining whether in its judgment any occurrences which might be revealed by the investigation and study indicated the necessity or desirability of the enactment of new legislation to safeguard the electoral process by which the President of the United States is chosen.

3. It was material to the said investigation and study that the said Committee ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed, information relating to (a) unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., and (b) related activities, through such means as the commission of perjury and subornation of perjury.

4. At the time and place alleged, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath before the said Committee, did willfully and knowingly state with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

Senator Gurney. Let's turn to the March 21 meeting.

* * *

Senator Gurney. Do you recall any discussion by Dean about Magruder's false testimony before the Grand Jury?

Mr. Haldeman. There was a reference to his feeling that Magruder had known about the Watergate planning and break-in ahead of it, in other words, that he was aware of what had gone on at Watergate. I don't believe there was any reference to Magruder committing perjury.

5. The underscored portion of the statements quoted in paragraph 4, made by HARRY R. HALDEMAN, the DEFENDANT, was material to the said investigation and study and, as he then and there well knew, was false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.)

COUNT TEN

The Grand Jury further charges:

On or about July 21, 1973, in the District of Columbia, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the DEFENDANT, did knowingly and willfully make false, fictitious and fraudulent statements and representations to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, which Department was then conducting an investigation into a matter within its jurisdiction, namely, whether violations of 18 U.S.C. 371, 2511, and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and of other statutes of the United States and the District of Columbia, had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the break-in at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate office building on June 17, 1972, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations, in that he stated that he had neither received nor was he in possession of any information relative to the break-in at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters on June 17, 1972, other than what he had read in the way of newspaper accounts of that incident.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001.)

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COUNT ELEVEN

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about May 3, and May 9, 1973, in the District of Columbia, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath that he would testify truthfully, and while testifying in a proceeding before the June, 1972 Grand Jury, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly empanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, did knowingly make false material declarations as hereinafter set forth.

2. At the times and place alleged, the June, 1972 Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia was conducting an investigation in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 2511, and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and of other statutes of the United States and of the District of Columbia had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations.

3. It was material to the said investigation that the said Grand Jury ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed, information relating to unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D.C., and related activities.

4. At the times and place alleged, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath at a proceeding before the said Grand Jury, did knowingly declare with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

May 3, 1973:

Q. Mr. Ehrlichman, going back to that first week following the Watergate arrest, did you have any conversations besides those on Monday with Mr. Dean?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Will you relate those to the ladies and gentlemen of the Grand Jury?

A. Well, I don't recall the content specifically of most of them. I know that I saw Mr. Dean because my log shows that he was in my office. I think it was four times that week, once in a large meeting -- excuse me, more than four times.

He was in alone twice on Monday, and in the large meeting that I have described. He was in twice alone on other occasions, and then he was in a meeting that I had with Pat Gray -- well, that was the following week. It was a span of seven days, within the span of seven days.

* * *

Q. All right. Now at any of those meetings with Mr. Dean, was the subject matter brought up of a person by the name of Gordon Liddy?

A. I can't say specifically one way or the other.

Q. So you can neither confirm nor deny that anything with respect to Mr. Liddy was brought up at any of those meetings, is that correct, sir?

A. I don't recall whether Mr. Liddy was being mentioned in the press and would have been the subject of an inquiry by somebody from the outside. If he would have, then it is entirely probable that his name came up.

Q. All right. Let's assume for a moment that Mr. Liddy's name did not in that first week arise in the press. Can you think of any other context in which his name came up, excluding any possible press problem with respect to the name of Liddy?

A. I have no present recollection of that having happened.

Q. So you can neither confirm nor deny whether or not the name of Gordon Liddy came up in the course of any conversation you had with Mr. Dean during that week, or for that matter with anyone else?

A. That's right, unless I had some specific event to focus on. Just to take those meetings in the abstract, I can't say that I have any recollection of that having happened in any of those.

Q. All right. Let's take the example of did anyone advise you, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Liddy was implicated or involved in the Watergate affair?

A. Well, they did at some time, and I don't know whether it was during that week or not.

Q. To the best of your recollection, when was that done, sir?

A. I'm sorry but I just don't remember.

Q. Well, who was it that advised you of that?

A. I think it was Mr. Dean, but I don't remember when he did it.

Q. Would it have been within a month of the investigation? Within three months of the investigation?

A. I'm sorry but I just don't know.

Q. You can't even say then whether it was within a week, a month, or three months? Is that correct, sir?

A. Well, I think it was fairly early on, but to say it was within a week or two weeks or something, I just don't know.

* * *

Q. Now Mr. Dean advised you that Mr. Liddy was implicated. Did you advise the United States Attorney or the Attorney General, or any other law enforcement agency immediately or at any time after?

A. No. I don't think it was private information at the time I heard it.

Q. Well, did you inquire to find out whether or not it was private information?

A. To the best of my recollection, when I first heard it it was not in the nature of exclusively known to Dean, or anything of that kind.

Q. Well, was it in the newspapers that he was involved?

A. I'm sorry. I just don't remember. It probably was, but I just don't recall.

Q. You mean the first time you found out from Mr. Dean that Liddy was involved, Mr. Ehrlichman, it was in the same newspaper or the newspapers that you yourself could have read?

A. No, no. I am telling you that I cannot remember the relationship of time, but my impression is that he was not giving me special information that was not available to other people.

A lot of Mr. Dean's information came out of the Justice Department apparently, and so I think the impression I had was whatever he was giving us by way of information was known to a number of other people. That's what I meant by special information.

May 9, 1973:

Q. When did you first become aware that Mr. Liddy was involved?

A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever become aware of it?

A. Well, obviously I did, but I don't know when that was.

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Q. Was it in June?

A. I say I don't know.

Q. Who told you?

A. I don't know.

Q. How did you learn it?

A. I don't recall.

5. The underscored portions of the declarations quoted in paragraph 4, made by JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the DEFENDANT, were material to the said investigation and, as he then and there well knew, were false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.)

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COUNT TWELVE

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about May 3 and May 9, 1973, in the District of Columbia, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath that he would testify truthfully, and while testifying in a proceeding before the June, 1972 Grand Jury, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly empanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, did knowingly make false material declarations as hereinafter set forth.

2. At the time and place alleged, the June, 1972 Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia was conducting an investigation in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 2511, and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and other statutes of the United States and of the District of Columbia had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations.

3. It was material to the said investigation that the said Grand Jury ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed, information relating to unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of

the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., and related activities.

4. At the times and place alleged, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath at a proceeding before the said Grand Jury, did knowingly declare with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

May 3, 1973:

Q. Now with respect to that, what further information did you receive that really related to this fundraising for the defendants and the defense counsel and their families?

A. I had a call from Mr. Kalmbach within four or five days to verify whether or not I had in fact talked to John Dean. I said that I had.

Q. This was a telephone call, sir?

A. I think it was. It may have been during a visit. I'm not sure. I used to see Mr. Kalmbach periodically about all kinds of things.

It may have been during a visit, but I think it was just a phone call.

He said substantially that John Dean had called me and said that I had no objection, and I said, "Herb, if you don't have any objection to doing it, I don't have any objection to your doing it, obviously."

He said, "No, I don't mind," and he went ahead.

* * *

Q. So far as you recall the only conversation that you recall is Mr. Kalmbach saying to you, "John Dean has asked me to do this," and you stated that you had no objection. He said that he was checking with you to determine whether you had any objection or not?

A. He was checking on Dean.

Q. On Dean?

A. Yes.

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Q. And you said to him, "If you don't have any objection then I don't have any objection"?

A. Right.

Q. Was there any discussion between the two of you as to the purpose for which this money was to be raised?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you in any way approve the purpose for which this money was being given?

A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall doing so.

Q. Based on your testimony for the background of this, there would have been no basis for your approval or for you to affirm that?

A. That's right. That's why I say that I don't believe that I did.

Q. And your best recollection is that you did not?

A. That's right.

Q. Do you have any recollection of Mr. Kalmbach inquiring of you whether or not this was appropriate, sir?

A. Questioning me with respect to that?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I don't.

Q. He did not, to the best of your recollection?

A. I don't have any recollection of his doing so.

May 9, 1973:

Q. You had never expressed, say back six or seven months ago, to Mr. Kalmbach that the raising of the money should be kept as a secret matter, and it would be either political dynamite, or comparable words, if it ever got out, when Mr. Kalmbach came to see you?

A. No, I don't recall ever saying that.

5. The underscored portions of the declarations quoted in paragraph 4, made by JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, the

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DEFENDANT, were material to the said investigation and,
as he then and there well knew, were false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.)

COUNT THIRTEEN

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. On or about April 11, 1973, in the District of Columbia, GORDON STRACHAN, the DEFENDANT, having duly taken an oath that he would testify truthfully, and while testifying in a proceeding before the June, 1972 Grand Jury, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly empanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, did knowingly make false material declarations as hereinafter set forth.

2. At the time and place alleged, the June, 1972 Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia was conducting an investigation in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 2511, and 22 D.C. Code 1801(b), and of other statutes of the United States and of the District of Columbia had been committed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to identify the individual or individuals who had committed, caused the commission of, and conspired to commit such violations.

3. It was material to the said investigation that the said Grand Jury ascertain the identity and motives of the individual or individuals who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of efforts to conceal, and to cause to be concealed, information relating to unlawful entries into, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D.C., and related activities.

4. At the time and place alleged, GORDON STRACHAN, the DEFENDANT, appearing as a witness under oath at a proceeding before the said Grand Jury, did knowingly declare with respect to the material matters alleged in paragraph 3 as follows:

Q. Did you, yourself, ever receive any money from the Committee for the Re-election of the President, or from the finance committee to re-elect the President?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the Grand Jury about that?

A. Yes, sir. On April 6, 1972, I received \$350,000 in cash.

* * *

Q. From whom?

A. From Hugh Sloan.

* * *

Q. What was done with the money after you received it from Mr. Sloan on April 6th?

A. I put it in the safe.

Q. Was the money ever used?

A. Pardon?

Q. Was the money ever used?

A. No, the money was not used.

Q. To your knowledge, was it ever taken out of the safe?

A. No.

Q. To your knowledge, is it still there?

A. No, it is not.

Q. Where is it?

A. I returned it to the committee, at Mr. Haldeman's direction, at the end of November.

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Q. November of '72?

A. Yes, '72, or early December.

* * *

Q. To whom did you return it?

A. To Fred LaRue.

Q. Where did that transfer take place?

A. I gave it to Mr. LaRue in his apartment.

* * *

Q. That was either late November or early December?

A. That's correct.

Q. Well, let me ask you this: Why would it have been given to Mr. LaRue at his apartment as opposed to being given to the Committee?

A. Well, Mr. LaRue is a member of the Committee and he just asked me to bring it by on my way home from work.

Q. After Mr. Haldeman told you to return the money, what did you do? Did you contact someone to arrange for the delivery?

A. Yes, I contacted Mr. LaRue.

Q. That was at Mr. Haldeman's suggestion or direction?

A. No.

Q. Why is it that you would have called Mr. LaRue?

A. I don't think Stans was in the country at that time. He was not available.

Q. What position did Mr. LaRue occupy that would have made you call him?

A. He was the senior campaign official.

Q. That's the only reason you called him?

A. That's correct.

Q. No one suggested you call him?

A. No.

* * *

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Q. Was anyone present in Mr. LaRue's apartment at the hotel when you delivered the money to him?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever tell anyone to whom you had given the money? Did you report back to either Mr. Haldeman or anyone else that you had delivered the money and to whom you had delivered the money?

A. I don't think so. I could have mentioned that I had done it. When I received an order, I did it.

Q. Did you get a receipt for the money?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you ask for it?

A. No, I did not.

A JUROR: Why?

THE WITNESS: I did not give a receipt when I received the money, so I didn't ask for one when I gave it back.

* * *

A JUROR: Did someone count the money when it came in and when it went out, so they knew there were no deductions made from that \$350,000?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I counted the money when I received it, and I counted it when I gave it back.

A JUROR: You solely counted it; no one else was with you?

THE WITNESS: I counted it when I received it alone, and I counted it in front of Mr. LaRue when I gave it back.

A JUROR: You had that money in the White House for seven months and did nothing with it?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

* * *

Q. So who told you to give it to Mr. LaRue?

A. I decided to give it to Mr. LaRue.

Q. On your own initiative?

A. That's correct.

Q. Who do you report to?

A. Mr. Haldeman.

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Q. Did you report back to Mr. Haldeman that you gave it to Mr. LaRue?

A. No, I did not.

Q. You just kept this all to yourself?

A. He was a senior official at the campaign. I gave it back to him. He said he would account for it, and that was it.

Q. Who told you to go to Mr. LaRue and give him the money?

A. I decided that myself.

Q. Do you have a memo in your file relating to this incident?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Did you discuss this incident with anybody afterwards?

A. Yes, I told Mr. Haldeman afterwards that I had given the money to Mr. LaRue.

Q. What did he say to you?

A. Fine. He was a senior campaign official.

Q. What time of day was it that you gave it to Mr. LaRue?

A. In the evening, after work.

Q. Does the finance committee or the Committee to Re-elect the President conduct its business in Mr. LaRue's apartment?

A. No. It was a matter of courtesy. He's a senior official. He asked me to drop it by after work.

* * *

THE FOREMAN: Do you have any idea why Mr. LaRue asked you to return this money to his apartment, where actually you could just walk across 17th Street?

THE WITNESS: No, I do not.

THE FOREMAN: And you could have had the protection of the Secret Service guards with all that money, if you were afraid someone might snatch it from you.

THE WITNESS: I wouldn't ask for the Secret Service guards protection.

A JUROR: Why not?

THE WITNESS: They protect only the President and his family.

THE FOREMAN: Or the White House guards, whoever. I mean, I find it somewhat dangerous for a person to be carrying this amount of money in Washington, in the evening, and you accompanied by your brother, when it would have been much easier and handier just to walk across 17th Street.

THE WITNESS: I agree, and I was nervous doing it, but I did it.

* * *

THE FOREMAN: I'm still puzzled. You get the money from the treasurer or whatever Mr. Sloan's position was in the Committee -- shall we say on an official basis, between the disburser and you as the receiver, and the money sits in the safe for seven months; then Mr. Waldeman decides it has to go back to the Committee. You call Mr. LaRue -- you don't call Mr. Sloan and say "Hugh, seven months ago you gave me this \$350,000 and we haven't used any of it; I'd like to give it back to you since I got it from you", but you call Mr. LaRue.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Sloan was no longer with the Committee at that time.

THE FOREMAN: Well, whoever took Mr. Sloan's place.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Barrett took Mr. Sloan's place.

THE FOREMAN: Why didn't you call him?

THE WITNESS: I honestly don't know.

* * *

Q. When you got to Mr. LaRue's apartment was he expecting you?

A. Yes. I said I would be by.

Q. And no one was present when you were there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the money counted?

A. Yes, sir, I counted it.

* * *

A JUROR: It must have taken a long time to count that money.

THE WITNESS: It did. It took about 45 minutes. It takes a long time to count it.

* * *

Q. How did you carry this money?

A. In a briefcase.

Q. Did you take the briefcase back, or did you leave it?

A. No, I left the briefcase.

Q. Whose briefcase was it?

A. Gee, I think it was mine. I'm honestly not sure.

Q. Did you ever get the briefcase back?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Have you spoken to Mr. LaRue since that day?

A. No -- well, I ran into him at a party two weeks ago.

Q. Did you have a discussion?

A. No, just talked to him.

5. The underscored portions of the declarations quoted in paragraph 4, made by GORDON STRACHAN, the DEFENDANT, were material to the said investigation and, as he then and there well knew, were false.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.)

A TRUE BILL

LEON J. JAWORSKI
Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution
Force

Foreman

ARRAIGNMENT AND PROCESSING

WFO 139-166

AJL:dah

1

On March 9, 1974, before Chief Judge JOHN J. SIRICA, JOHN N. MITCHELL, HARRY R. HALDEMAN, JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN, ROBERT C. MARDIAN, CHARLES W. COLSON, KENNETH WELLS PARKINSON, and GORDON C. STRACHAN entered not guilty pleas to the March 1, 1974, indictment.

COLSON and EHRLICHMAN then entered not guilty pleas to the indictment of March 7, 1974. EHRLICHMAN, who has been charged with violation of Title 18, Sections 241, 1001, and 1623 of the United States Code, pled not guilty.

COLSON, who is charged with violation of Title 18, Section 241 of United States Code, also pled not guilty.

Judge SIRICA released all persons on personal bond and ordered them to turn in their passports. Judge SIRICA reminded the defendants that a trial date of September 9, 1974, has been set in the "Watergate case."

With respect to the "ELLSBERG" matter, Judge SIRICA advised he was accepting the not guilty pleas of COLSON and EHRLICHMAN in behalf of Judge GERHARD GESELL since GESELL has been assigned that matter.

On March 8, 1974, ROBERT C. MARDIAN of Phoenix, Arizona, appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be fingerprinted and photographed. MARDIAN was accompanied by his attorney, THOMAS GREEN.

On March 9, 1974, MITCHELL, EHRLICHMAN, HALDEMAN, COLSON, STRACHAN, and PARKINSON appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the presence of their attorneys and were photographed and fingerprinted.

GEORGE GORDON LIDDY

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WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE
1425 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 7, 1974

THE FOLLOWING INDICTMENT WAS HANDED DOWN BY A
FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN WASHINGTON TODAY:

NAME:

George Gordon Liddy, 43, Oxon Hill, Md.

CHARGE: TWO COUNTS. Violation of Title 2, USC,
Section 192. Refusal of witness to testify
or produce papers before either House or
any committee of either House of Congress...

PENALTY: Violation of Section 192 carries a fine
of not more than \$1,000 or less than \$100
and imprisonment for not less than one
month nor more than twelve months.

A COPY OF THE INDICTMENT AND TITLE 2, USC, SECTION
192, ARE ATTACHED. INDICTMENT HANDED DOWN BY GRAND
JURY EMPANELLED AUGUST 13, 1973.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
) Criminal No.
 v.)
) Violation of 2 U.S.C. § 192
 GEORGE GORDON LIDDY,) (Contempt of Congress)
)
 Defendant.)

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury charges:

COUNT ONE

1. Pursuant to Section 121 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601 (60 Stat. 822), as amended, House Resolution 6, 93rd Congress, dated January 3, 1973, including clause 3 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives adopted therein, and House Resolution 185, 93rd Congress, dated February 21, 1973, the House of Representatives was empowered to and did create the Committee on Armed Services, having duties and powers as set forth in said Rules and Resolutions.

2. Pursuant to House Resolution 185, 93rd Congress, dated February 21, 1973, and Rule 6(c) of the Rules Governing Procedure of the Committee on Armed Services, the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, at a meeting of the Committee held on February 27, 1973, established the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence, and delegated to that Subcommittee the Committee's authority "to make periodic inquiries into all phases of intelligence activities

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

within the Department of Defense and within the agencies established under the National Security Act, and to make legislative recommendations when appropriate."

3. The Central Intelligence Agency is an agency established under Section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947, Public Law 253 (61 Stat. 497).

4. Pursuant to House Resolution 185, 93rd Congress, dated February 21, 1973, and a delegation of authority from the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services to the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence, by letter dated May 21, 1973, the Subcommittee, through its Chairman, was empowered to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, by subpoena or otherwise, and to administer oaths to witnesses.

5. On or about May 11, 1973, pursuant to Rule 6(d) of the Rules Governing Procedure of the Committee on Armed Services and the directive of the Chairman of the Committee, the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence commenced hearings within its jurisdiction, to wit, hearings into the alleged involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in (a) break-ins at, and electronic surveillance of, the offices of the Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate office building in Washington, D. C., (b) any subsequent cover-up of the identities of the persons who were responsible for, participated in, and had knowledge of such activities, and (c) the burglary of the office of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding, the psychiatrist of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, in Beverly Hills, California on September 3, 1971.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6. On or about July 20, 1973, GEORGE GORDON LIDDY, the DEFENDANT, having lawfully been summoned as a witness by the authority of the House of Representatives, as exercised by the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence of the Committee on Armed Services, to give testimony upon a matter under inquiry by the Subcommittee, appeared before the Subcommittee at an executive session being held within the District of Columbia and was directed by the Chairman of the Subcommittee to be sworn to testify, but did then and there refuse to be sworn to testify, and thereby did willfully make default.

(Title 2, United States Code, Section 192.)

COUNT TWO

7. The Grand Jury realleges all of the allegations of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Count One of this Indictment.

8. On or about July 20, 1973, GEORGE GORDON LIDDY, the DEFENDANT, appeared as a witness before the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence of the Committee on Armed Services at an executive session within the District of Columbia to be asked certain questions which were pertinent to the question under inquiry by the Subcommittee, but did then and there refuse to answer any question before the Subcommittee.

(Title 2, United States Code, Section 192.)

A True Bill.

Foreman

LEON JAWORSKI
Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution
Force

1973

11

§192. Refusal of witness to testify or produce papers.

Every person who having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either House, or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or any committee of either House of Congress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100 and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months. (R. S. § 102; June 22, 1933, ch. 594, 52 Stat. 942.)

WFO 139-166

AJL:so

1

On March 7, 1974, a Federal Grand Jury returned a true bill Indictment charging GEORGE GORDON LIDDY with two counts of Violation of Title 2, United States Code, Section 192, in that he refused to testify or produce paper before either House or any committee of either Houses of Congress.

On March 14, 1974, GEORGE GORDON LIDDY entered a plea of not guilty to Violation of Title 2 U.S. Code Section 192, before U.S. District Court Judge JOHN H. PRATT. No trial date was set in this matter.

On April 19, 1974, a motion to dismiss the two count indictment against LIDDY was rejected by Judge PRATT, and a trial date of May 10, 1974 was set.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HERBERT L. PORTER

74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 139-166

AJL:bas

1

On January 21, 1974, HERBERT L. PORTER entered a plea to an Information charging him with one count of Violation of Title 18, Section 1001 of the United States Code. PORTER was charged with knowingly and willfully making false, fictitious and fraudulent statements and representations to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. PORTER was released on his own recognizance.

On April 11, 1974 HERBERT L. PORTER appeared before U.S. District Court Judge WILLIAM B. BRYANT, where he was sentenced to a term of not less than five months nor more than fifteen months for Violation of Title 18 Section 1001, of the United States Code. Judge BRYANT suspended all but thirty days of the sentence and ordered PORTER to surrender to the custody of the United States Marshall at Los Angeles, California on April 27, 1974 to begin serving his thirty day sentence. Judge BRYANT also placed PORTER on one year unsupervised probation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BRIAN LAMB

Y

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 2/28/74

1

~~*~~
BRIAN LAMB, Assistant to the Director, Office of Telecommunications, Executive Office of the President, Room 775-A, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC), was interviewed at his office. At the outset of the interview, he was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent, the nature of the inquiry and the fact that this investigation was being done at the request of the Special Prosecutor's Office. He provided the following information:

He was dating VICKI CHERN in early 1972 and they still date on occasion. He could not recall her ever talking about any code names she observed on memoranda related to the upsetting of a Democratic sponsored rally in Wisconsin in early 1972. Moreover, he does not recall her ever mentioning such a rally.

He has read in the newspaper that code names such as "Sedan Chair" "Groovy" and "Gemstone" were used but does not recall VICKI ever mentioning them. He did recall she often said that the Committee to Reelect the President was going to "screw-up" the election but this was in the context of the ineptness of the people who were in charge of the Committee to Reelect the President.

VICKI did not talk about her work at the Committee to Reelect the President that he can recall and believes she did not know very much about what was going on. At any rate, she is not the type to snoop or interfere and she just would not be too concerned with what was going on.

He was unable to provide any additional information.

Interviewed on 2/18/74 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-166

by SA ROBERT E. LILL:can Date dictated 2/22/74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 28 1974

TELETYPE

NR002 WF PLAIN

12:58 PM URGENT 4-23-74 KEP

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089) AND
SAC, SEATTLE (139-122)

FROM: SAC, WFO (139-166) (P) (3P)

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., AKA; ET AL; BURGLARY, DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC), JUNE 17,
1972; IOC; OOJ; PERJURY; CONSPIRACY

RE SEATTLE INVESTIGATION AND LHMS OF "ANONYMOUS CALLER TO
SEATTLE OFFICE, JUNE, 1973."

CARL FELDBAUM, ASSISTANT TO LEON JAWORSKI, WATERGATE SPECIAL
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE (WSP0), FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION TODAY:

END PAGE ONE

REC-48

18 APR 30 1974

ST-112

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE TWO

WSPO REQUESTS SEATTLE OFFICE TO FURNISH WHATEVER BACKGROUND
INFORMATION SEATTLE HAS REGARDING [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] HOWEVER, CREDIT, CRIMINAL, AND
INDICES CHECKS WOULD SUFFICE AT THIS TIME. c

[REDACTED] b1
c

[REDACTED] b1
c

[REDACTED] b1
c

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SEATTLE IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH TELETYPE SUMMARY OF
INFORMATION AND FOLLOW WITH LHM. WFO WILL CONFIRM TELEPHONE
CALL FROM FELDBAUM TO THIS OFFICE.

END

~~CORRECTION ON NR001 SECOND LINE FROM BOTTOM SHOULD READ
FIVE FEET, SIX AND A HALF INCHES~~

ACK TWO -

JTG FBIHQ CLR

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 24 1974

TELETYPE

NR009 SE CODE

1037 PM NITEL APRIL 23, 1974 FEE

TO DIRECTOR (139-4089)

WFO (139-166)

FROM SEATTLE (139-122)(P) 3P.

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., AKA; ET AL; BURGLARY,
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
(WDC), JUNE 17, 1972; IOC; OOJ; PERJURY, CONSPIRACY.

RETEL WFO TO BUREAU AND SEATTLE APRIL 23 INSTANT.

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REC-30

18 APR 30 1974

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/OMS
ON FORM II, 1-2-72
FBI/DOJ

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) B1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

139-4089-2740 pgs. 2 & 3

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: 4/25/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)
 FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (65-1117) (RUC)

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
 ET AL;
 BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
 COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS
 6/17/72
 INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

ReLAairtel, 4/18/74, enclosing copy of Bu airtel,
 4/12/74 with enclosures.

Phoenix Office file reflects that ROBERT C. MARDIAN
 was interviewed briefly at Phoenix on 4/30/73. The original
 of the FD-302 in this matter is in the Phoenix file.
 Six copies of this FD-302 were sent to the Bureau and six
 copies were sent to the Los Angeles Office under the date
 of 5/1/73, by Phoenix airtel; see Bureau file 65-74060 and
 Los Angeles file 105-27952.

2 - Bureau
 2 - Los Angeles
 1 - Phoenix

CLC:lme
 (5)

REC-48

ST-112

APR 27 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/25/80 BY SP4 JRM/MS

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

FBI

Date: 4/18/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)
 FROM: ~~LOS ANGELES~~, LOS ANGELES (139-306) (P)
 RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
 BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
 COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, 6/17/72
 INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Re Bureau airtel with enclosures, dated 4/12/74,
 which had no copies to Phoenix.

Enclosed for Phoenix are the following:

- (1) One copy of Bureau airtel, dated 4/12/74.
- (2) One copy of Department of Justice memorandum,
 dated 4/8/74;
- (3) One copy of Letterhead Memorandum from the Bureau
 to the Department of Justice, dated 4/12/74.

A review of Los Angeles report, dated 6/8/73, has
 determined that a copy of the FD-302 regarding an interview
 with H. R. HALDEMAN, on 5/1/73, a copy of the FD-302s regarding
 interviews of CHARLES W. COLSON, on 5/3/73, 5/8/73 and 5/16/73,
 and a copy of the FD-302 interview with ROBERT C. MARDIAN, on
 5/30/73, is available in that Los Angeles report.

It is noted, however, that these FD-302s are only
 copies since the FD-302s which relate to the interviews of
 CHARLES W. COLSON and H. R. HALDEMAN were conducted in

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - New York (139-301) (Info) (AIR MAIL-REGISTERED)
- 2 - Phoenix (65-1117) (Enc. 3) (AIR MAIL-REGISTERED)
- 2 - Washington Field (139-166) (Info) (AIR MAIL-REGISTERED)
- 1 - Los Angeles
- GSB/jaj
- (8)

REC 107

6 APR 22 1974

54 MAY 2 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JEM/ONS

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

LA 139-306

Washington, D.C. and those originals will have been retained by that office. Furthermore, the interview of ROBERT C. MARDIAN was conducted by the Phoenix Office and that original will be found in that office.

A review of the records of the Los Angeles Office reveals the Bureau has been provided with results of all investigation conducted by Los Angeles in this matter.

Phoenix is requested to cover the lead requested by the Bureau and advise the Bureau of the results.

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR005 WF PLAIN

2:30 PM URGENT 4-24-74 KEP

APR 24 1974

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089) AND SAC
SEATTLE (139-122)
FROM: SAC, WFO (139-166) (P) (IP)

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Aff.	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., AKA ET AL. BURGLARY DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 17, 1972; IOC; OOJ;
PERJURY, CONSPIRACY.

RE SEATTLE TELETYPE, APRIL 23, 1974.



SEATTLE IS REQUESTED TO FORWARD THE PHOTOGRAPH BY COVER

AIRTEL.

END.

HOLD

JTG FBIHQ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REC 107

18 MAY 1 1974

4 MAY 2 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

711520
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/OMS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/24/94

CONFIDENTIAL FBI

Date: April 24, 1974

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL
(Priority)7/15/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 Jem/ons
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-4/24/90TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)
FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (139-122) (RUC)SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., aka;
ET AL; BURGLARY, DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS,
WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC), JUNE 17,
1972; IOC; OOJ; PERJURY;
CONSPIRACY
OO: WFOAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 2/2/78 JF3/MCDRe WFO teletype to Bureau, 4/23/74, and Seattle
teletype to Bureau, 4/23/74.Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are six copies each
and to Washington Field Office one copy each of the following
communications, Number 1 through Number 6. One copy of Item
Number 7 is enclosed for WFO.1. Letterhead memorandum (LHM) re JAMES WALTER MC CORD,
JR., ET AL, dated June 8, 1973, concerning telephone call from
unknown individual.2. LHM re JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.; ET AL, dated
June 27, 1973, referencing Item Number 1 above and indicating
that no additional calls had been received from the unknown
individual.3. LHM re JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.; ET AL, dated
July 18, 1973, concerning interview of [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 36)
2 - WFO (Encs. 7)
1 - Seattle
JLR:jgm
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXC
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SE 139-122

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BI
BI
BI
[REDACTED]
5. LHM dated March 8, 1974, regarding one DAVID
RUSSELL SILBERMAN. 1119-1764 NORTHEAST, BELLEVUE, WASH.
PHOTOGRAPH
[REDACTED]

7. Photograph of President RICHARD M. NIXON, ET AL,
made available on February 28, 1974, to SA R. BERT CARTER.
[REDACTED]

Copies of Items Number 1, Number 4, Number 6, and
Number 7 were never furnished to WFO; however, all of the
enclosed have been previously furnished to the Bureau under
caption of instant matter, with exception that Item Number
5 was furnished under caption of "DAVID RUSSELL SILBERMAN;
INFORMATION CONCERNING" and Item Number 6 is a new submission.


ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]

BI

SE 139-122

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

 C
B1
Seattle is submitting and resubmitting above enclosed items in date order so that WFO will have benefit of same as well as the Bureau.

CONFIDENTIAL

1- Mr. Nuzum

April 30, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-45
EX-115

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17, 1972
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4/lem/om3
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2-2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/30/74

Enclosed for the information of the Special
Prosecution Force are two copies of each of the
following: U

- 1) Memorandum dated June 8, 1973, concerning telephone
call from unknown individual. U
- 2) Memorandum dated June 27, 1973, indicating no
additional calls had been received from unknown
individual (above). U
- 3) Memorandum dated July 18, 1973, concerning inter-
view of [REDACTED] U

- 5) Memorandum dated March 8, 1974, regarding David
Russell Silberman.
- 6) Memorandum dated April 24, 1974, regarding back-
ground on [REDACTED] C
- 7) Reproduction of photograph of Richard M. Nixon and
others made available to Bureau Agents on February 22,
1974. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____

Some of these memoranda were previously furnished to
the Special Prosecution Force.

JJC/amm (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.

[REDACTED] B1
[REDACTED] 6

No additional investigation of these individuals is being conducted by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the Special Prosecution Force.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosures (14)

NOTE: Original and one forwarded with encls to SPF by 0-14 this date; one cc to SE and WFO for information by 0-7 this date.

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington

June 8, 1973

RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
JUNE 17, 1972

On June 7, 1973, an unknown person telephonically (long distance) contacted the Seattle Office of the FBI and advised that he was involved in an illegal business which involved the purchasing of gold bullion outside the United States for persons in the United States. The unknown caller advised that approximately 75% of his clients are doctors.

The caller then advised that he recently observed a person who was testifying at the Senate Committee on the Watergate Hearings who had given him \$1,100,000. in cash to be deposited in foreign banks. The caller advised he charged a fee of \$11,000. for making the transactions and deposited approximately one third of the money in a Swiss Bank Corporation; one third in a Swiss Credit Bank; one third in the Bank of Nova Scotia and purchased \$100,000 worth of gold bullion which is placed in corporate custody in another country. The caller advised that he exchanged the money for travellers checks and has possession of the slips which were attached to the travellers checks. The caller then advised that he has delivered the receipts and certificates of ownership to one of the persons who testified at the Watergate Hearings.

The caller would not divulge his name nor the name of the person who had given him the \$1,100,000. until he had

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the FBI. It is the property of
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it and its contents are not to be
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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JEM/DMS

RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, ET AL

some form of guarantee of immunity from prosecution. The caller was articulate and sounded to be a white male with no specific accent. He also sounded to be knowledgeable regarding foreign and domestic banking and general business procedures.

The caller advised he was presently in the Seattle, Washington area and would remain in the Seattle area until Sunday, June 10, 1973. The caller then advised he would make a return call to the FBI, Seattle office on Monday, June 11, 1973 in an effort to determine if immunity could be provided in return for information leading to the person who had given him \$1,100,000. to be deposited in foreign banks.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington
June 27, 1973

RE: JAMES WALTER McCORD, JR.;
ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS,
JUNE 17, 1972

Reference is made to memorandum dated June 8, 1973,
captioned as above.

Since June 7, 1973, no contact has been received
by the Seattle Office from the anonymous caller who contacted
this office on June 7, 1973.

On June 26, 1973, contact with the General Security
Office of the Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company at
Seattle determined that there is no way this company can
determine the source of the telephone call received by the
Seattle Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on
June 7, 1973.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington
July 18, 1973

RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS
JUNE 17, 1972

Reference is made to correspondence dated June 27, 1973, relating to captioned matter.

7C.D
[REDACTED] Seattle, Washington, was recontacted on July 17, 1973, in an attempt to determine the origin of a call placed to the Seattle Office of the FBI on June 7, 1973. Information available indicated that the anonymous caller refused to give his location or identity; that the call was pre-paid; that the call-placing operator was overheard to interrupt on one occasion, stating that three minutes were up and to deposit additional money for additional time, indicating that the call was made from a pay phone; and that the caller stated he was in the Seattle area and would be until July 10, 1973.

7C.D
[REDACTED] again stated that records of telephone calls are made at the point of origin for pre-paid calls and at the destination for collect calls. Unless the general exchange area from which the call is made can be determined, it is impossible to identify the origin of any particular pre-paid telephone call. She stated that in this case, it is impossible to retrieve records from the originating area inasmuch as that area is unknown. She stated further that the destination, in this case the Seattle Office of the FBI, telephone MA2-0460, will not reflect any indication if a pre-paid call is received at that telephone.

7C.D
[REDACTED] explained that it is true that it is possible to "trace" calls on occasion but this can be done from the point of destination while the call is being made. Once a disconnect occurs, it is impossible to retrieve the origin of the call unless certain electronic equipment available in very selective, critical instances, is utilized,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/90 BY SP4 JEM/oms

RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS
JUNE 17, 1972

which equipment must be activated prior to the receipt of such a call. This, of course, would have no relationship to any attempt to identify the origin of such a call after the fact, as is the case in point.

The toll records for the Seattle Office telephone service for the date July 7, 1973, have been reviewed. All collect calls received at this office have been accounted for as being made during the course of business not related to this incident.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
September 24, 1973

RE: JAMES WALTER McCORD, JR.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
JUNE 17, 1972

[REDACTED]

SILVERMAN deals with gold bouillon in Beirut. SILVERMAN subsequently was given a large amount of cash by President NIXON's lawyer, HERBERT KALMBACH, for conversion into gold certificates which was accomplished in Canada.

SILVERMAN allegedly is an acquaintance of a Seattle coin dealer (FNU) HENRY who deals with ALBERT KOTZKER, also known as MORTIMER LOTZ, in Vancouver, British Columbia. The latter two recently negotiated the availability of 1,000 surplus gas masks for sale in Seattle.

[REDACTED]

7/15/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4/ent pms
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/15/80

- 1* -

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

SE 139-122

CRSJ:jgm

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL



SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

March 8, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*
DATE *9/31/78* BY *368/21*

RE: DAVID RUSSELL SILBERMAN

On February 28, 1974, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past reported various items of data had been received from unrecorded and unrecalled sources which are set out hereafter relating to DAVID RUSSELL SILBERMAN, 3174 Mont Pelier, Pleasanton, California, telephone (415) 846-3871.

SILBERMAN has tried and failed in attempting to set up one or more chemical manufacturing and distributing companies in the United States. He obtained a loan in the amount of about \$20,000.00 from a Canadian Bank, possibly the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Vancouver, British Columbia, for the purpose of establishing a rare coin business. The address of the business is not known.

SILBERMAN bought a house from ALBERT LOTZKAR, also known as MORTIMER LOTZ, at Vancouver, B. C. and was residing there for a time, dates unknown, but is now residing at Pleasanton, California. LOTZKAR reputedly is a dealer in counterfeit coins.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



Some of SILBERMAN's contacts are:

- 1) GENE L. HENRY, President of Rare Coin Galleries of Seattle, 1416 Third, telephone 624-4440, Seattle, Washington, who resides at 14030 - 12th Avenue NE, Apartment 1-D, according to the 1973 Seattle City Directory. HENRY is believed to be SILBERMAN's contact

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9/13/78 JRM
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP4 JRM/DMJ*
ON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW *3/21/94*

SECRET

in Seattle for counterfeit coins, including gold.

2) S. BERSHAR and an associate NELLIE MOURACCO or MOURACIO (phonetic) at Beirut, Lebanon, counterfeit gold coin dealers.

3) R. J. KURTZ, Toronto, Canada, who smuggles gold into the United States.

4) RICHARD ROBERTSON, Prince George, British Columbia, a smuggler of gold.

5) HERBERT W. KALMBACH, former personal lawyer for President NIXON. The association of KALMBACH and SILBERMAN is known also by the Attorney CARMEN BELLINO, who is working with one of the Congressional investigative committees.

The source made available a copy of a photograph which originally came from a Life magazine published during 1970. It contains a picture of SILBERMAN in the background with President RICHARD NIXON in the left foreground and BEBE ROBOZO in the right foreground. A reproduction is attached. This concludes the information furnished by the first source.

On January 5, 1974, the following descriptive and background information on SILBERMAN was furnished by [REDACTED]

Sex
Race
Age

Male
White
About 32 (1971)

~~SECRET~~

Height	6'3"
Weight	275 pounds
Hair & Eyes	Dark
Residence Telephone	846-3871
Business	Sales Search, Inc. 1255 Post Street, Suite 837, San Francisco, Calif. 94019 (415) 771-5700
Other Interests	Allegedly has interest in refineries and chemical plants for research work in Canada as well as scrap retail business
Weapon	Carries small revolver

With regard to two of the associates mentioned earlier by the first source, the following information is set forth:

GENE LAWRENCE HENRY

On September 25, 1968, an untested source reported GENE LAWRENCE HENRY, President of Rare Coin Galleries of Seattle, Inc., a white male born May 21, 1942, has been engaged in acquiring silver coins in Canada, bringing them to the United States, and melting them down for sale as silver bouillon at a considerable profit. In addition he was taking coins, type not specified, into Canada through Montana and selling them at a profit in Canada. On one occasion, Canadian authorities seized a large quantity of silver coins HENRY was taking to the United States.

ALBERT LOTZKAR

In 1971, ALBERT LOTZKAR was reported by a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past as being a co-owner of Adanac Salvage, Ltd., Alexander Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. His business telephone at that time was 681-7834 and his residence telephone 277-5762. In about January, 1971, LOTZKAR had for sale some 20,000 charcoal activated gas masks, some of which he sold to surplus dealers in California, Oregon, and Washington. The masks were 20 or more years old. One of his customers at that time was DAVID SILVERMAN (Phonetic), of Aleco Sales, 692 West Second Avenue, San Francisco, California. In addition to his surplus business, LOTZKAR allegedly imported from California, sources not specified, considerable quantity of pornographic material consisting mostly of motion pictures for sale in Canada.

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

SECRET



SECRET

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) B1 with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

139-4089 - LAST 2 pgs. of enclosure "Serial" 2744

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1- Mr. Nuzum

REC 107

139-4689-2745

May 3, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17, 1972
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Reference is made to the memorandum of this Bureau dated April 12, 1974, which forwarded two copies of a memorandum dated April 8, 1974, received from the Alexandria, Virginia, FBI Office.

For the information of the Special Prosecution Force, our Alexandria Office has further advised that on April 29, 1974, Dr. Joseph Casolaro, who furnished information contained in the memorandum dated April 8, 1974, mentioned above, telephonically contacted the Alexandria Office to obtain a status report on the FBI's investigation of the possibility of prior knowledge of the Democrats in connection with this case. He further desired to give lead possibilities on deductions he has arrived at such as the Cubans involved being double agents; the policeman who discovered the break-in being part of the plot; and the possibility that bankers, one of whom he identified as Ben Winter, First National City Bank of New York, might have divulged financial information concerning the Committee to Reelect the President. Casolaro arrived at these deductions through conversations with his son, J. Daniel Casolaro, who is pursuing these areas as an investigative reporter.

Casolaro was advised that appropriate action, as necessary, was taken on information he furnished on April 8, 1974. Casolaro commented that his son has sold his prior knowledge story to the "National Star," a New York City tabloid and expects the story to appear in a forthcoming issue.

In view of the fact that information furnished to date is based on speculation by Casolaro, no further action is contemplated by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the Special Prosecution Force.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4/ew/oms

BY COURIER SERVICE
MAY 03 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Aff. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____

TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: 4/30/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

FROM: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (139-18) (RUC)

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
ET AL
BURGLARY, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
6/17/72
IOC
OO:WFO

REC-107

TVC

Re Alexandria airtel with LHM, 4/8/74.

On April 29, 1974, Dr. JOSEPH CASOLARO, who furnished information contained in referenced LHM, telephonically contacted the Alexandria Office to obtain a status report on the FBI's investigation on the possibility of prior knowledge of the Democrats in connection with captioned burglary. He further desired to give lead possibilities on deductions he has arrived at such as the Cubans being involved being double agents, the policeman who discovered the break-in being part of a plot and the possibility that bankers, one of which he identified as BEN WINTER, First National City Bank of New York, might have divulged financial information on the Committee to Re-Elect the President. He arrived at these deductions through conversations with his son, J. DANIEL CASOLARO, who is persuing these areas as an investigative reporter.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - New York (Info)
- 1 - WFO (139-166) (Info)
- 1 - Alexandria

WAL:clh
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/20 BY SP4 JRM/DMS

REC 107

14 MAY 2 1974

AX 139-18

Dr. CASOLARO also commented that his son's prior knowledge story has been sold to the National Star (tabloid), New York City, New York, and that it should appear in a forthcoming issue.

Dr. CASOLARO was advised that appropriate action, if any, was taken on information he furnished on 4/8/74.

Information to date has been based on speculation by Dr. CASOLARO with no facts furnished to back up his deductions. It is further noted that he does not desire that his son be contacted since it would retard his work as an investigative reporter. It would appear that Dr. CASOLARO is attempting to "drum up" FBI investigation in the prior knowledge aspect to give credence to his son's story, and therefore, no further action is deemed appropriate until such time as factual information is brought to FBI attention.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck

DATE: 4/29/74

FROM : Mr. Helms

SUBJECT: MIKE WALLACE
CBS NEWS

James Walter McCord, Jr.
WJH/8

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Aff. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Shortly after 6 p.m. on Saturday, April 27, 1974, Mike Wallace, CBS News, called the Bureau and was referred to SA F. C. Stukenbroeker, External Affairs Division. Wallace said he had just interviewed Donald Segretti, one of the Watergate figures, for Wallace's "60 Minutes" TV show to be aired the next day, Sunday, April 28th. According to Wallace, Segretti stated that a reporter for the "New York Times" (Segretti would not give the name) had shown him some "raw" FBI reports, 302's, not only about himself but also about Dwight Chapin. These reports allegedly were "leaked" from the FBI to the "New York Times." Segretti also stated that apparently the FBI "leaked" these reports to keep up the image of the FBI, to show that it had been doing a good job in the Watergate case. Wallace asked if the FBI wanted to make a comment about Segretti's comments about having seen raw FBI files. He asked to be called back on Sunday morning.

SA Stukenbroeker, after checking with Inspector George Quinn, called Wallace back on Sunday morning, April 28th, and told him that the FBI did not have a comment. At that time, Wallace indicated that the leak had been from a "high official" in the FBI, and conjectured that it might have been former Acting Associate Director Mark Felt. SA Stukenbroeker made no comment on this statement.

On Sunday evening, April 28th, the Segretti interview appeared on the "60 Minutes" show, basically as described by Wallace (along with additional details about Segretti's activities in Watergate). In the questioning, Wallace identified the "New York Times" reporter as John Crewdson. At the conclusion of the program, Wallace stated that neither the FBI nor the "New York Times" would comment on Segretti's statement that he (Segretti) had seen raw reports from FBI files. There was no mention of any FBI official's name on the program.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Franck
1 - Mr. Goldhardt (ATTN: Mr. R. and E. Long)
1 - Mr. Jacobson
(8)

MAY 2 1974

NOV 170 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/82 BY SP4 JRM/OWS

FBI

Date: 4/22/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)
 FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (139-118) (P)

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., aka;
 ET AL
 Burglary of Democratic National
 Committee Headquarters,
 Washington, D. C.
 6/17/72
 IOC; PERJURY; COJ

CO: WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/OMS

ReEXairtel to Director, 4/6/74; Director airtel to
 Las Vegas, 4/17/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four
 copies of an LHM; and for receiving offices, two copies each
 of LHM.

Las Vegas note that CARAMANNA advised MODELL is a
 big talker and he would very likely have told other taxi
 drivers and friends of instant incident. It is noted CARAMANNA
 attempted to lead the investigation by noting if "you can
 show DEAN was in Las Vegas at the time MODELL found the money,
 then you've got DEAN..." and other such statements. CARAMANNA
 again repeated that he hated to do this to his friend;
 however, he felt it was his duty to help the President if
 he could.

CARAMANNA advised it would be acceptable with him to
 furnish his identity to MODELL as a last resort. He was
 assured MODELL would not be told that he furnished such infor-
 mation on his own investigation. SL 109

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) ENCLOSURE
 2 - Las Vegas (139-36)
 2 - WFO (139-166) (Encs.
 2 - Phoenix

139-4089-274
 5-13
 APR-25 1974

Special Agent in Charge

PX 139-118
RPD:mkm

LEADS

LAS VEGAS DIVISION

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Will re-interview MODELL in accordance with instructions included in referenced airtel from Director.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
April 22, 1974

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
ET AL;
Burglary of Democratic National
Committee Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.
June 17, 1972

On April 22, 1974, George ~~Caramanna~~ was re-contacted at 3201 West Thomas, Phoenix, Arizona. When advised that there were discrepancies between his and Charles ~~Modell~~'s version of an incident involving Modell's finding \$5,000 in his taxi in Las Vegas, Nevada, Caramanna reaffirmed the veracity of his statement furnished on April 3, 1974. Caramanna further advised that Modell told him that after driving John Dean, III, to the airport, Modell returned to his home to take some medicine; and upon re-entering his taxi, he found the money. Modell had had no passengers in his taxi between the time John Dean left the taxi and Modell found the money.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/80 BY SP4 JAW/OMS

ENCLOSURE

1- Mr. Nuzum

ST-105

REC-33

139-4089-2747

May 6, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17, 1972
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Reference is made to the memorandum of this Bureau dated April 17, 1974, captioned as above which forwarded to you two copies of a memorandum dated April 10, 1974, received from the Las Vegas, Nevada, FBI Office, which memorandum set forth the interview of Chuck Modell, a Las Vegas taxi cab driver.

Enclosed for the information of the Special Prosecution Force are two copies each of a memorandum dated April 22, 1974, received from the Phoenix, Arizona, FBI Office; and a memorandum dated April 29, 1974, received from the Las Vegas FBI Office. The enclosed memoranda set forth the results of reinterview with Modell and George Caramanna, whose previous statements to the FBI were contradictory.

No further action is being taken by this Bureau concerning this matter in the absence of a specific request from the Special Prosecution Force.

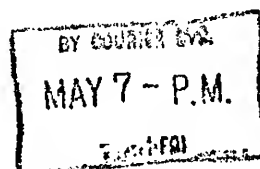
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Enclosures (4)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affs. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____

NOTE: Original and one forwarded with encs to SPF by 0-14 this date;

AGB/amm (4)



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JEM/MS

FBI

Date: 4/29/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (139-36) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., aka;
ET AL
Burglary of Democratic National
Committee Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.
6/17/72
10C; PERJURY; OOJ
OO: WFO

ReBuairtel to Las Vegas, 4/17/74; Phoenix
airtel to Bureau, 4/22/74.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the
original and four copies of an LHM and for receiving
offices, two copies each of LHM.

ST-105

REC-33

139-4089-2747

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Phoenix (139-118) (Enc. 2)
2 - WFO (139-) (Enc.)
1 - Las Vegas
LHM:rlr
(7)

13
16 MAY 3 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/MS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada

April 29, 1974

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
ET AL;
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUNE 17, 1972

Charles ^KModell, 1136 Sierra Vista, Apartment 2, Las Vegas, Nevada, was recontacted on April 26, 1974. Modell again denied that he is now or ever has been an acquaintance of, or has ever been introduced to John Dean, III, former Counsel to the President. Modell further stated to the best of his knowledge, he has never had John Dean, III as a passenger in any vehicle he has driven. Modell stated the only knowledge he has of Dean is from what he has acquired through watching television or reading the newspapers.

11-2-74
Modell advised he is acquainted with George Caramanna, as Caramanna was a tenant in an apartment building complex at 11170 Agua Vista, Hollywood, California which his wife managed. ~~He stated they had befriended~~ Caramanna on occasion when he had not been able to pay his rent for the apartment and his wife had talked to the owner of the property to give Caramanna additional time to pay the rent due.

Modell stated he last saw Caramanna during Christmas of 1973, when Caramanna visited with him at his apartment in Las Vegas. Modell advised he had told Caramanna about finding the money in the taxicab, but vehemently denied that he had told Caramanna that he had found the money after driving John Dean to the airport.

Modell stated he was at a loss to understand why Caramanna would make such a statement after the way they had helped him out in California and added "he must be some kind of a nut."

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gebhardt

DATE: 4/11/74

FROM : R. E. Long

1- Mr. Gebhardt
1- Mr. Long
1- Mr. Nuzum

SUBJECT: WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The following updates statistical data as to manpower expended by the field in investigating Watergate and related cases. The figures for the period 2/1/73* were estimated as no permanent record for those months was maintained. These figures include the field and FBIHQ time.

*to 10/31/73

Hours Spent on Watergate and Related Matter

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>AGENT</u>	<u>CLERICAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
6/17/72-1/31/73	22,403	5,492	27,895
2/1/73-10/31/73 (estimated)	32,963	12,376	45,339
11/1/73-2/28/74	17,790	4,240 1/2	22,030 1/2
3/1-3/31/74	3,998 3/4	1,170 1/4	5,169
	<u>77,154 3/4</u>	<u>23,278 3/4</u>	<u>100,433 1/2</u>

ACTION: This is for information.

REC 107

139.4087 2748

CAN/amm (4)

5-13
12 APR 30 1974

58- ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/00 BY SP-10/10/00

134-100000

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/82 BY SP-6/BJM

COPIED FOR
FOIPA
SEP 20 1977 BY R232

0-17
March

Chkd

Aggt

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416

APR 0 1 1974

THE ENGINE

FROM ALBANY (62-2275) 1P

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WAF
Denver
OK

6, Cms

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974
TELETYPE

NR002 AQ PLAIN

4:09PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 GWR

TO: DIRECTOR

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT.

FROM: ALBUQUERQUE (139-45) P 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUNITEL, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

NO SPECIAL AGENT OR CLERICAL MAN HOURS, EITHER
REGULAR OR OVERTIME, WERE DEVOTED TO INVESTIGATION OF
WATERGATE MATTERS BY THE ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE DURING MARCH,
1974.

END.

Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

Handwritten signature/initials

6-11-74

NR001 AX PLAIN

APR 01 1974

525PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 VMJ ^{DP-1} TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (139-4289)

(ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION, WATERGATE UNIT))

FROM ALEXANDRIA (139-18) (RUC) IP

Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

WATER GATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974:

1. NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENT MAN-HOURS SPENT ON ALL
INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED BY THE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE DEALING
WITH WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS;

REGULAR HOURS	TWENTY-FOUR
OVERTIME	ZERO
TOTAL	TWENTY-FOUR

2. NUMBER OF CLERICAL MAN-HOURS SPENT ON THESE CASES:

REGULAR HOURS	EIGHT
OVERTIME	ZERO
TOTAL	EIGHT

END.

178#1-17:

FBIHQ FLC CLR.

TKS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 Jem/Dms

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR002 AM PLAIN

504PM NITEL 4-1-74 PJW

TO: DIRECTOR

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM: ANCHORAGE (62-650) (P) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUNITEL TO ALL SACS NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

THE ANCHORAGE OFFICE DID NOT EXPEND ANY SA OR CLERICAL
MANNOOURS DURING MARCH, 1974, ON CAPTIONED MATTER.

END

Exec. Dir.	
Adm. Asst.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

*Copy
WAF
Dunham's*

b. C. W.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 Jem/oms

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

MPST
TELETYPE

NR003 AT PLAIN

9:35 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 JXW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ATLANTA 139-154

Chief	
Ext. Asst.	
PR	
G	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY RE
ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS:

1) NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENT MAN-HOURS

REGULAR - 32 OVERTIME - 6 TOTAL - 38

2) NUMBER OF CLERICAL MAN-HOURS

REGULAR - 8 OVERTIME - 0 TOTAL - 8

TOTAL ALL MAN-HOURS - 46

END

HOLD FOR ONE MORE

Handwritten:
L. G. ...
WAP
D. ...

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baw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/DMS

APR 01 1974

NR 012 BA PLAIN

TELETYPE

1058 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 MJB

TO DIRECTOR (139-4086)

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-WATERGATE UNIT
FROM BALTIMORE (139-148) P

Adm. Serv.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE BUREAU TELETYPE, NOVEMBER 2, 1973, REQUESTING MONTHLY STATISTICAL
INFORMATION ON CAPTIONED SUBJECT.

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1974, BALTIMORE DIVISION EXPENDED THE
FOLLOWING MAN-HOURS ON WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS:

92 TOTAL SPECIAL AGENT MAN-HOURS WERE SPENT ON INVESTIGATIONS.
THIS INCLUDED SIX HOURS OF OVERTIME AND 86 HOURS REGULAR TIME.

22 CLERK MAN-HOURS WERE SPENT AND THIS DID NOT INCLUDE ANY OVERTIME.
N END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4/Am/dms

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR001 BH PLAIN

627 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 GDM

TO DIRECTOR (139-4089) ATTN: ACCOUNTING & FRAUD SECTION,

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM BIRMINGHAM (139-107) IP

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

DURING MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, BIRMINGHAM DIVISION SPENT NO
SPECIAL AGENT OR CLERICAL MANHOURS CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER.
END

FBIHQ KLJ

HOLD

Director	
Asst. Dir.	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ext. Affs.	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
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Spec. Inv.	
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Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

Carly
WAT
Dennis

RECEIVED - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/DMS

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR008 BS PLAIN

DEPT IN NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 REC

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM BOSTON (139-164)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

DURING MARCH 1974, 17 SA MAN HOURS AND 2 AND ONE HALF
CLERICAL HOURS SPENT WATERGATE RELATED INVESTIGATION, ALL REGULAR HOURS.

END

HOLD

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Director Sec'y	

*L. [unclear]
w/ [unclear]
Dy [unclear]*

6 cur

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/dms

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1974

NR004 BU PLAIN

11:03PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 DMB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

(ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM BUFFALO (139-81) (P) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

REBUNITEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

NO SPECIAL AGENT OR CLERICAL MAN-HOURS SPENT ON
INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED BY SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE
DEALING WITH WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS DURING MARCH,
1974.

END

HOLD

Comp. Sec.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

L. J. WAF

Duggins

6. C. W. S.

APR 0 1 1974

SOLE TYPIST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

WATERGATE UNIT.

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

- END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 Jem/Dms

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR 009 CE CODE

5:58 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 KCL

TO DIRECTOR (139-4089)

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM CHARLOTTE (139-155)(P) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

Adm. Serv.	
Ad. Inv.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Aff.	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

*L. G. [unclear]
W. [unclear]
D. [unclear]*

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE CHARLOTTE DIVISION FOR MARCH,
1974, IS AS FOLLOWS:

(1) SA MAN-HOURS EXPENDED: REGULAR, NONE; OVERTIME, NONE.

(2) CLERICAL MAN-HOURS EXPENDED: REGULAR, NONE,
OVERTIME, NONE.

END

FBHQ KLJ CLR

60005

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 Jem/Dms

NR009 CG PLAIN

TELETYPE

506PM NITEL 4-1-74 RWR

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-WATERGATE
UNIT)

FROM CHICAGO (56-483) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUTEL TO ALL SAC'S DATED NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR MONTH OF MARCH AS
FOLLOWS:

1. SPECIAL AGENT HOURS:

REGULAR HOURS 85

OVERTIME HOURS 10

TOTAL 95

2. CLERICAL HOURS 16

OVERTIME HOURS 0

TOTAL 16

END

HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/lms

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Director's Sec'y	

NR 002 CI PLAIN

5:56 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 WSN

TO DIRECTOR (139-4089)

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT

FROM CINCINNATI (139-78) (P) (1P)

L only
4/1/74
Adams

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SAC'S, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

1. 8 SPECIAL AGENT MAN-HOURS, NO OVERTIME HOURS, TOTAL HOURS

8.

2. 2 CLERICAL MAN-HOURS, NO OVERTIME HOURS, TOTAL HOURS 2.

END

6/2/74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JEN/oms

APR 02 1974

TELETYPE

NR 004 CV CODE

1:30 AM NITEL APRIL 2, 1974 JSM/JDB

TO DIRECTOR (ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION,
WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM CLEVELAND (56-88) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUNITEL, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

CLEVELAND DIVISION HAD FOLLOWING STATISTICAL INFORMATION
FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1974:

RE SA MAN HOURS - REGULAR HOURS - EIGHT (8); OVERTIME
HOURS - ZERO (0); TOTAL HOURS - EIGHT (8).

RE CLERICAL MAN HOURS - REGULAR HOURS - ONE (1); OVERTIME
HOURS - ZERO (0); TOTAL HOURS - ONE (1).

END

#HOLD

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 Jan LMS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1974

NR026 CO PLAIN

9:26PM NITEL MARCH 29, 1974 WCA

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT
FROM COLUMBIA (56-35) (P) 1PAGE

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU TEL ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

FOLLOWING ARE COLUMBIA DIVISION STATISTICS FOR MAN-HOURS
SPENT ON CAPTIONED MATTER FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1974:

SPECIAL AGENT: REGULAR HOURS, THREE; OVERTIME HOURS: NONE,
TOTAL THREE.

CLERICAL: REGULAR HOURS, ONE; OVERTIME HOURS, NONE; TOTAL ONE.

E N D

Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/DMs

APR 0 1974
[Handwritten signature]

Asst. Dir.:	
Dep. AD:	
Dep. AD:	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
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Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Off. Liaison	
Director's Sec'y	

[Handwritten signature]

NEG09 DL PLAIN

5-25 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 SLH

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-
WATER GATE UNIT

FROM DALLAS (139-245)

[Handwritten signature]
WAP
Dennis

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUTEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1974, THE DALLAS OFFICE EXPENDED
FIFTY REGULAR AND TEN OVERTIME AGENT MAN-HOURS AND THIRTY
CLERICAL REGULAR MAN-HOURS ON CAPTIONED INVESTIGATIONS.
END.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JCM/MS

[Handwritten signature]

APR 01 1974
TELETYPE

NR003 DN PLAIN

6:06 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 JSG

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT
FROM: DENVER (46-3381) 1P

Comp. Sec.	
Ext. Aff.	
Files	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

Carly
WAF
Dennis

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUTEL NOV. 2, 1973.

FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, THE FOLLOWING MANHOURS SPENT:

1. 36 SPECIAL AGENT MANHOURS, NO OVERTIME HOURS, TOTAL 36 MANHOURS.
2. 6 CLERICAL REGULAR MANHOURS, NO OVERTIME HOURS, TOTAL 6 CLERICAL MANHOURS.

ABOVE MANHOURS SPENT IN CASES "UNSUBS; NATIONAL CABLE TELEVISION ASSOCIATION, INC. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS, ELECTION LAWS (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT), OO: WFO" AND "HISPANIC FINANCE COMMITTEE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS, ELECTION LAWS; BRIBERY (ACCOUNTING & FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT), OO: WFO."
END TELE

Carly

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4/RML/DMS

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. Dir.	
Dep. Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Off. Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

L. G. [Signature]
W. A. [Signature]
D. [Signature]

NR003 DE CODED

7:15 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 DLR

TO DIRECTOR

(ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION, WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM DETROIT (66-4712) P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE, NOVEMBER 2/73.

1. THE NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENT MAN HOURS SPENT ON WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS FOR FEBRUARY, 1974, IS 0 REGULAR HOURS, 0 OVERTIME HOURS, AND 0 TOTAL HOURS.

2. THE NUMBER OF CLERICAL MAN HOURS SPENT ON THESE MATTERS IS 0 REGULAR HOURS, 0 OVERTIME HOURS, AND 0 TOTAL HOURS.

END

HOLD

b.c.w.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/LMS

FBI

Date: 4/1/74

PLAINTEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

FACSIMILE

NITEL

Via (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Director, Sec'y

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION,
WATERGATE UNIT

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (139-25)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

(1) NONE.

(2) NONE.

END.

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APR 01 1974
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File

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
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Legal Coun.	
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Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Off. Cong. & Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

SP 268 HN PLAIN

4:51 PM HST NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 GBM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION,
WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM: HONOLULU (56-22) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL, FEBRUARY 11, 1974.

PARAGRAPH ONE - NONE.

PARAGRAPH TWO - NONE.

END

HOLD

Dennis

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JAM/ams

6. awb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR005 NO PLAIN

APR 01 1974

*8:46PM NITEL 4/1/74 PXA

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

FROM HOUSTON (66-1657) 1PG

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Director Sec'y	

ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT.

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

*Copy
WAP
Dennis*

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICAL INFORMATION IS FURNISHED FOR
THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, RE CAPTIONED MATTER:

	REGULAR HOURS	O.T. HOURS	TOTAL
SPECIAL AGENTS	165.00	17.00	182.00
CLERICAL	12.00	6.50	18.50
TOTAL	177.00	23.50	200.50

END

FBIHQ REC'D TWO KLJ CLR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JAM/OMS

6. CWS

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4Jcm/DMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 02

TELETYPE

Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

WAG
Py...

NR 002 JN PLAIN

5:27PM NITEL APRIL 2, 1974 MJR

TO: DIRECTOR (139-4089)
ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION
WATERGATE UNIT

FROM: JACKSON (139-54) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE JACKSON TELETYPE DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1974.

THE JACKSON DIVISION CONDUCTED NO INVESTIGATION
REGARDING THIS MATTER DURING MARCH, 1974.

END.

DCW FBIHQ CLR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/CMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR037 JK PLAIN

MAR 28 1974

8:52 PM NITEL MARCH 28, 1974 GLB ~~TELETYPE~~
TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND
FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT)
FROM JACKSONVILLE (139-67)

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. Dir.	
Dep. Dir.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

L. R. G. WAR

D. J. Davis

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REJKNITEL FEBRUARY 28, 1974.

1. NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENT MAN-HOURS SPENT ON ALL INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED BY THE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE DEALING WITH THE WATERGATE AND ALL RELATED MATTERS, BROKEN DOWN AS TO REGULAR HOURS, OVERTIME HOURS AND TOTAL HOURS- NONE.

2. NUMBER OF CLERICAL MAN-HOURS SPENT ON THESE CASES BROKEN DOWN AS TO REGULAR HOURS, OVERTIME HOURS, AND TOTAL HOURS - NONE.

END

FBIHQ REC'D SEVEN KLJ

HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/dms

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR 003 KC PLAIN

APR 02 1974

6:24 PM APRIL 2, 1974 NITEL LEB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

TELETYPE

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT

FROM KANSAS CITY (139-124) P 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

SA REG. HOURS 57, OT 13 HRS. TOTAL 70

CLERICAL HRS. 5 1/2, OT 0 HRS. TOTAL 5 1/2

END.

FBIHQ FLC FR FOUR TELS, TKS, AND CLR.

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. A.D.	
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Aff.	
Id.	
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Inspection	
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Lab.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

Handwritten: L. [unclear] W. [unclear] D. [unclear]

Handwritten: 6000

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4/rm/qms

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR002 KX PLAIN

6:36PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 PXS

TO DIRECTOR

(ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM KNOXVILLE (62-1072) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUNITEL NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1974,

IS AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) (A) FIFTEEN MINUTES
- (B) NONE
- (C) FIFTEEN MINUTES
- (2) (A) FIFTEEN MINUTES
- (B) NONE
- (C) FIFTEEN MINUTES

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JAM/lms

NR 002 LR PLAIN

7:46PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 GM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING & FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT

FROM: LITTLE ROCK (139-64) P 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALL SACS NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, LITTLE ROCK DIVISION
SPENT NO SPECIAL AGENT OR CLERICAL MAN HOURS ON CAPTIONED MATTER.
END

[Handwritten signature]

Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

[Handwritten notes: "6-11-74", "WHE", "Dennis"]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JML/MS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD-Adm.	
Dep. AD-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affs.	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

KNR 001 LA PLAIN

TELETYPE

10:45 AM URGENT APRIL 2, 1974 LRS
TO DIRECTOR (139-4089)
FROM LOS ANGELES (139-306) (P) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MARCH 1, 1974.

DURING MARCH, 1974, THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION SPENT
THE FOLLOWING HOURS DEALING WITH WATERGATE AND RELATED
MATTERS: SPECIAL AGENT REGULAR HOURS - 16; SPECIAL AGENT
OVERTIME HOURS - 6; TOTAL SPECIAL AGENT HOURS - 22;
REGULAR CLERICAL MAN HOURS - 8.

END

JTG FBIHQ CLR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JAM/OMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR008 LS PLAIN

MAR 29 1974

542 MARCH 29, 1974 NITEL SBW

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM LOUISVILLE (66-2469) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

STATISTICAL INFO FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1974:

1. NONE.

2. NONE.

END

Dep. Dir.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	6/6
Ident.	
Inspection	
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Lab.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

*Let's
go - Noz*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/OMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR 003 ME PLAIN

5:49 P.M. NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 KJW

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION,
WATERGATE UNIT

FROM MEMPHIS (66-2101) (C)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUTEL, 11/2/73.

DURING MARCH THE FOLLOWING MAN-HOURS WERE SPENT ON
INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED BY SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE:

SPECIAL AGENT REGULAR MAN-HOURS: 0

SPECIAL AGENT OVERTIME HOURS: 0

TOTAL SPECIAL AGENT HOURS: 0

REGULAR CLERICAL MAN-HOURS: 0

CLERICAL OVERTIME HOURS: 0

TOTAL CLERICAL HOURS: 0

END.

HOLD

Assoc.	
Dep.-A D-Adm.	
Dep.-A D-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affs.	
Files	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JCM/ONS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR015 MM PLAIN

5:15 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 FXF

TO DIRECTOR 139-4089

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT.

FROM MIAMI 139-328 1 PAGE

JAMES WALTER MC/CORD, JR.; ET AL; BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 17, 1972. 10C;
PERJURY; OOJ. OO: WFO.

REBUNITEL NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1974, IS SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH WATERGATE AND
RELATED MATTERS:

AGENT MANHOURS: REGULAR: 2; OVERTIME: 0; TOTAL: 2

CLERICAL HOURS: REGULAR: 8; OVERTIME: 0; TOTAL: 8

END

PL S HOLD TKS

Assec. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/70 BY SP-1/MS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 03 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Loyal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR005 MI PLAIN

8:12PM NITEL APRIL 3, 1974 PMM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION
WATERGATE SECTION

FROM MILWAUKEE (66-1906) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION HAD NO AGENT OR CLERICAL HOURS SPENT
ON SUBJECT MATTER DURING MARCH, 1974.

C N D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JMS/ONS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 03 1974

TELETYPE

NR004 MP PLAIN

600PM NITEL APRIL 3, 1974 AGL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM MINNEAPOLIS 56-92 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, THE MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION
EXPENDED 8 REGULAR AGENT HOURS AND NO OVER-TIME AGENT HOURS,
FOR A TOTAL OF 8 AGENT HOURS; AND 2 REGULAR CLERICAL HOURS AND NO
OVER-TIME, FOR A TOTAL OF 2 CLERICAL HOURS ON THESE MATTERS.
END.

RXH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE

CLR

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
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Admin.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
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Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-16 (DMS)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
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Admin.	_____
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Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR007 MO PLAIN

725PM NITEL 3/29/74 PER

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM MOBILE (62-1668) ONE PAGE

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

REBUNITEL NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

MOBILE CONDUCTED NO INVESTIGATION RE CAPTIONED MATTERS;

NO COST STATISTICS INVOLVED.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4/BJC/US

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR 011 NK PLAIN

10:08 PM NITEL 4-1-74 JWC

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION-

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM NEWARK (56-00) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974.

1. SPECIAL AGENT MAN HOURS - REGULAR 44; OVERTIME 0;
TOTAL 44. 2. CLERICAL/STENO MAN HOURS; REGULAR 8;
OVERTIME 0; TOTAL 8.

END

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-10M

NR005 NH CODE

9:21PM NITEL MARCH 29, 1974 SEB

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: NEW HAVEN (62-2660) (P) 1P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
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Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE NEW HAVEN TEL TO BUREAU, FEBRUARY 28, 1974.

STATISTICAL INFO, NEW HAVEN DIVISION, FOR MARCH, 1974, AS

FOLLOWS:

1. NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENT MAN-HOURS SPENT ON ALL INVESTIGATIONS, CAPTIONED MATTER: REGULAR HOURS- ONE, OVERTIME HOURS- NONE; TOTAL: ONE.

2. NUMBER OF CLERICAL MAN-HOURS SPENT ON THESE CASES: REGULAR HOURS- NONE, OVERTIME HOURS- NONE; TOTAL: NONE.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP4JRM/LOM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

NR002 NO PLAIN

TELETYPE

7:38PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 JMF

TO DIRECTOR, ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION

WATERGATE UNIT.

FROM NEW ORLEANS (46-2773)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUNITEL, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, ONE HALF HOUR AGENT
MAN-HOURS AND ONE HALF HOUR CLERICAL MAN-HOURS SPENT ON WATERGATE
OR RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION.

END MESSAGE.

HOLD

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
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Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/82 BY SP4 JRS/MS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. - Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. - Inv.	_____
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Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	7

NR029 NY PLAIN

638PM NITEL 4-1-74 CJR

TO DIRECTOR

ATT ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM NEW YORK 139-301

1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

FOLLOWING NEW YORK DIVISION STATISTICS ARE ESTIMATED
FOR MARCH, 1974:

ONE. 590 SPECIAL AGENT MAN-HOURS CONSISTING OF 510
REGULAR HOURS AND 80 OVERTIME HOURS.

TWO. 120 CLERICAL MAN-HOURS CONSISTING SOLELY OF REGULAR
HOURS.

END

HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/lms

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 02 NF PLAIN

825PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 RLS

TO DIRECTOR (ATT: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION, WATERGATE UNIT)
FROM NORFOLK (66-956) (P)

WWATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

NORFOLK SPENT TWO SPECIAL AGEENT MAN HOURS AND ONE CLERICAL
MAN HOUR DURING MARCH IN CAPTIONED MATTER. ALL WORK PERFORM-
ED DURING REGULAR HOURS.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JMS/MS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

¹³⁵
TELETYPE

NR 005 OC PLAIN

6:05 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 JAB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

ATTENTION : ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY (139-103) P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE BUREAU TELETYPE, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR PERIOD MARCH 1, 1974,

THROUGH MARCH 31, 1974:

1. SPECIAL AGENT MANHOURS -
REGULAR - THREE HOURS
OVERTIME - NONE
TOTAL - THREE HOURS
2. CLERICAL MANHOURS -
REGULAR - TWO HOURS
OVERTIME - NONE
TOTAL - TWO HOURS

END.

HOLD

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	
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Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

6 *Carly* *WAA* *Dennis*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4/ML DMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

1185
TELETYPE

NR 002 OM PLAIN

505PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 BJP

TO: DIRECTOR (ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION
WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM: OMAHA (139-58) (P) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

ZERO SPECIAL AGENT AND CLERICAL MAN HOURS SPENT ON
CAPTIONED MATTER DURING MONTH OF MARCH, 1974.

END

RXH FBIHQ ACK FOR THREE

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Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Director Sec'y	_____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR 0011 PH PLAIN

630 PM APRIL 1, 1974 NITEL MCA

TO DIRECTOR ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SEC.-

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM PHILADELPHIA (62-5545) (P)

WATERGATE

TE END RELATED MATTERS

REBUTEL NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION - MARCH 1974.

1. REGULAR AGENT MANHOURS - 252
2. OVERTIME AGENT MANHOURS - 0
3. TOTAL AGENT MANHOURS - 252
4. REGULAR CLERICAL MANHOURS - 43
5. TOTAL CLERICAL MANHOURS - 43

E N D

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	
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Director Sec'y	

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/OMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
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Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR 004 PX PLAIN

546 PM APRIL 1, 1974 NITEL JRL

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION, WATERGATE UNIT
FROM PHOENIX (139-118) (P) (1P)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE PX NITEL TO BUREAU, MARCH 1, 1974.

1. EIGHT DAYS AND ONE HOUR REGULAR SPECIAL AGENT TIME
SPENT ON THIS MATTER DURING MARCH, 1974.

2. FIVE HOURS REGULAR CLERICAL TIME SPENT ON THIS
MATTER DURING MARCH, 1974.

END

RECEIVED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/OMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR 005 PG PLAIN

7:25 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 DMN

TO: DIRECTOR

(ATT'N: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION, WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM: PITTSBURGH (56-256)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Files _____
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Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SAC'S DATED DECEMBER 11, 1973.

FOLLOWING IS AN ESTIMATE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR
THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1974, THROUGH MARCH 31, 1974:

1. SA MANHOURS SPENT ON INVESTIGATION:

REGULAR HOURS	18
OVERTIME HOURS	0
TOTAL	18 HOURS

2. CLERICAL MANHOURS SPENT:

REGULAR HOURS	2 HOURS
OVERTIME HOURS	0
TOTAL	2 HOURS

END

FBIHQ KLJ

HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-1 JAM/OMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
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Plan. & Eval.	_____
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Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR006 PD PLAIN

9:23 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 JHB

TO: DIRECTOR

(ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION,
WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM: PORTLAND (66-2000) (P) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

REBUTEL, NOVEMBER 1, 1974.

PORTLAND DIVISION HAS RECEIVED NO WATERGATE OR RELATED
MATTERS FOR INVESTIGATION DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/80 BY SP4/CLM/MS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 02 1974

TELETYPE

NR001 RH PLAIN

6:38 PM NITEL 4-2-74 EJM

TO DIRECTOR (139-4089)

FROM RICHMOND (139-65) P 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL, NOV. 2, 1973.

NO SPECIAL AGENT OR CLERICAL MAN-HOURS SPENT ON THIS
CASE DURING MONTH ON MARCH, 1974.

E N D

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

RECEIVED
APR 2 1974
FBI - RICHMOND

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 02 1974

OSS
TELETYPE

NR 011 SC PLAIN

6:35 PM NITEL 4/2/74 RRH

TO DIRECTOR ---ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION, WATERGATE
UNIT, STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE MONTH OF
MARCH, 1974 ---

FROM SACRAMENTO (62-384)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUTEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

THE FOLLOWING MANHOURS SPENT ON WATERGATE AND RELATED
MATTERS DURING MARCH, 1974:

1. REGULAR AGENT MANHOURS 310, 60 OVERTIME, TOTAL 370
MANHOURS.
2. REGULAR CLERICAL HOURS 50, OVERTIME 10, TOTAL 60 HOURS.

E N D

HOOLD

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-10ms

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

MT
TELETYPE

NR06 SL PLAIN

731 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 KCM

TO DIRECTOR (139-4089)

(ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE
FROM ST. LOUIS (139-93) P ONE PAGE

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION MONTH OF MARCH: NUMBER OF SA MAN
HOURS: ONE REGULAR HOUR, ZERO OVERTIME, TOTAL ONE HOUR.

CLERICAL MAN HOURS: ONE-HALF REGULAR HOUR, ZERO OVERTIME, TOTAL
ONE-HALF HOUR.

END

HOLD

PAW FBIHQ

FOR NINE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. - Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. - Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-1/atoms

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 02 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	_____
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Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR002 SU PLAIN

3:27AM NITEL, APRIL 2-1974, RXL

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SALT LAKE CITY 66-1836 1P

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE SALT LAKE CITY TELETYPE, MARCH 1, 1974.

FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, NO INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED
AT REQUEST OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE DEALING WITH WATERGATE.

END.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JAL/ONS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR006 SA PLAIN

803PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974

LPP

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION

FROM SAN ANTONIO (56-170) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974, SAN ANTONIO DEVOTED 32
REGULAR HOURS SPECIAL AGENT TIME ON CAPTIONED MATTER 8 HOURS
AGENT ON OVERTIME AND 17 HOURS REGULAR CLERICAL TIME.
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Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4JRM/OMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
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Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 06SD CODE

5:59PM 03/29/74 NITEL TLB

TO: DIRECTOR (139-4089)

(ATTN: ACCOUNTING & FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM: SAN DIEGO (139-63) (P) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE NOVEMBER 2, 1973, TO ALL SACS.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION XV MARCH, 1974:

(1) NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENT MAN HOURS SPENT - NONE.

(2) NUMBER OF CLERICAL MAN HOURS SPENT - NONE.

END

PLS HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/MS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
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Ident. _____
Inspection _____
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Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

NR 021 SF PLAIN

12:37PM NITEL 3/29/79 TJE

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION - WATERGATE
UNIT)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (139-142) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL TO SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

DURING MARCH 8 AGENT MAN HOURS AND 4 CLERICAL HOURS HAD BEEN
EXPENDED IN THIS MATTER. NO OVERTIME HOURS FOR EITHER AGENT OR CLERICAL
PERSONNEL.

END

WA HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/80 BY SP4 JRM/ QMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 03 1974

TELETYPE

NR002 SJ PLAIN

9:02PM NITEL APRIL 3, 1974 ARV

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION, WATERGATE UNIT

FROM SAN JUAN (58-64) 1 PAGE

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU TELETYPES, NOVEMBER 2, 1973, AND FEBRUARY 11, 1974.

FOLLOWING IS INFORMATION REQUESTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE'S FOR SAN JUAN OFFICE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1974:

- (1) FOUR AND ONE-HALF REGULAR SA MANHOURS.
- (2) TWO AND THREE-FOURTHS REGULAR CLERICAL MANHOURS.

END

FBIHQ KLJ GA

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
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Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
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Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JEN/ons

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

513 PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 PNR

TO DIRECTOR, ATTN ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION

FROM SAVANNAH 56-153 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

REBUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS, NOV 2, 1973.

NO INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED IN CAPTIONED MATTER BY SAVANNAH
AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE, THEREFORE,
NO SPECIAL AGENT OR CLERICAL MANHOURS ARE BEING REPORTED FOR MARCH,
1974.

END

FBINQ FLC CLR

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Dep.-A D -Inv. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

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Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR002 SE PLAIN

917PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 RJS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: ACCOUNTING & FRAUD SECTION

WATERGATE UNIT

FROM SEATTLE (139-122) 1P

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL OFFICES DATED FEBRUARY 11,
1974 AND SEATTLE NITEL TO BUREAU, MARCH 1, 1974.

DURING THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1974 THROUGH MARCH 31,
1974, SEATTLE OFFICE HAS EXPENDED A TOTAL OF 17 AGENT
MAN HOURS AND 5 CLERICAL HOURS ON WATERGATE AND RELATED
MATTERS, ALL OF WHICH WAS PERFORMED DURING REGULAR WORKING
HOURS.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP-4 Jml/DMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 01 1974

TELETYPE

NR002 SI PLAIN

6:23PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 LRF

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

(ATTN: ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -

WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM: SPRINGFIELD (139-66) (1P)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS.

RE BUREAU NITEL, NOVEMBER 2, 1973.

THERE WERE NO MAN HOURS, AGENT OR CLERICAL, SPENT ON
THIS CASE IN MARCH, 1974.

E N D

FBIHQ FLC FR TWO TELS HOLD

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep. A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
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Ext. Affairs _____
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Gen. Inv. _____
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Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/OMJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 0 1 1974

¹⁰⁵¹
TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
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Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR004TP PLAIN

5:12PM NITEL APRIL 1, 1974 JFD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN. ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION -
WATERGATE UNIT)

FROM TAMPA (66-618) (P)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

RE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL SACS, NOVEMBER 2, 1974.

TAMPA DIVISIO EXPENDED NO AGENT OR CLERICAL MAN-HOURS
DURING MONTH OF MARCH IN CONNECTION WITH SUBJECT MATTER.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 BJS/OMS

F B I

Date: 4/1/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

FROM: SAC, WFO (56-0)

WATERGATE RELATED
MATTERS

Statistical report for March, 1974

Total	5
Total Agent hours, Reg.	800 hrs.
Total Agent overtime hrs.	200 hrs.
Total Time Spent	1,000 hrs.
Total Clerical time	60 hrs.
No clerical overtime.	

②- Bureau
3- WFO
(1- 74-290)
(1- 139-166)

AJL:mrh
(5)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/LMSApproved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. Gopher

DATE: 5/1/74

FROM R. E. Long

1 - Mr. Nuzum

SUBJECT JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, 6/17/72
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Attached is a copy of "Submission of Recorded Presidential Conversations to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives" by Richard Nixon, received 5/1/74 from SA Angelo J. Lano of WFO. This enclosure is being retained in the Watergate Special Matters Unit for analysis and reference purposes.

ACTION: This is for the record.

Attachment

CAN/amm (2)

REC 107. 139-

4089-2749

18 MAY 13 1974

67 MAY 15 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP8 JEM/DM

1- Mr. Nuzum

REC 102

139-4089-2750

May 8, 1974

BY COURIER SERVICE

JAMES WALTER McCORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17, 1974
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Enclosed for the information of the Special Prosecution Force are two copies each of a letter signed in the name of James Walter McCord, Jr., dated April 24, 1974, and the envelope in which it was contained addressed to Special Agent Mario (Angelo) Lano, FBI, Washington, D. C.

While the substance of the enclosed does not appear to relate to any phase of the Watergate or related cases, it is being forwarded to the Special Prosecution Force as the letter is signed in the name of McCord who is apparently its author.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Original and one forwarded with encls to SPF by 0-14 this date; one cc to WFO for information by 0-7 this date.

JJC/AMM

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
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Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____

139-4089

BY COURIER SVC.

MAY 8 P.M.

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/oms

U.S. GPO
Washington, D.C. 20540

ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 5/6/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
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Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

FROM: SAC, WFO (139-166)(P)

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., aka,
Et Al;
BURGLARY, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6/17/72
IOC; OOJ; PERJURY

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letter
received at WFO from JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.

ENCLOSURE

② Bureau (Enc. 2)
1- WFO

AJL:so
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/15/80 BY SP4 KRB/STJ

REC 107

139-4089-2750

18 MAY 13 1974

RECEIVED - FBI

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JEM/CL

ENCLOSURE

107 4087 2750
6-106

7 Winder Court
Rockville Md 20850

6/17/72



Special Agent Mario Lano
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

7 Winder Court
Rockville, Maryland 20850
April 24, 1974

Dear Sirs:

I was asked to appear on an NBC-TV Show Take It From Here today to discuss the subject of intelligence, with no discussion of classified matters. In taping the show today, and in learning for the first time that there was to be a panelist by the name of Bruska Popov who was US promoting a book of his, The Master Spy, it became clear that Popov was foreign doing a hatchet job on the FBI. The pitch he was making was that in effect the FBI ignored what he claimed was a warning he had passed, as a former British agent, warning of Pearl Harbor.

I took direct contradiction to his claims and requested to be shown where in his book there was any evidence of same and he referred to a page which appeared to be simply a intelligence collection requirement on Hawaii. This I pointed out could and would have applied to any place in the Far East at the time and was no warning of any attack on Pearl Harbor. You may want to watch the TV program on this which is to play on Friday April 25, 1974 and on Monday April 28, 1974, at 9:30 a.m. I believe the part dealing with the alleged message to the FBI about Pearl Harbor is to be on Monday. If NBC does not cut the defense of the FBI it will refute Popov's claim. Popov and his agent from Grosset and Dunlap are to be touring a number of American cities promoting his book so you will no doubt hear of his false claim many times. The bird is a phony and a fraud and had I known his angle or gimmick I would have refused to appear with him. I was told simply that he was a French intelligence agent and was to discuss behind the lines wartime intelligence operations of his experience.

The above is a matter of information for your files.

Very truly yours,

James W. McCord, Jr.
James W. McCord, Jr.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SA 41601 DMS

157-4184-2750-51C
ENCLOSURE

May 14, 1974

ST
File
JAMES WALTER McCORD

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CALLAHAN
MR. MILLER
MR. GEBHARDT
MR. MINTZ
MR. ADAMS

~~RE~~ DEFENSE OF FBI WATERGATE INVESTIGATION

During our briefing conference on May 13, 1974, we discussed the attention being focused on the Bureau's investigation of the Watergate incident and concluded that an excellent, all-out effort had been made and that we could defend our investigation.

As a result of recent revelations we have been newly introduced to certain circumstances which may have a bearing on any subsequent efforts to support our position and for this reason I want Mr. Adams with Mr. Gebhardt's cooperation to prepare a complete analysis of this situation without undue delay in order that we can discuss the full ramifications of this situation.

Very truly yours,

Clm Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME <u>12:21 PM</u>
DATE <u>5-14-74</u>
BY <u>Law</u>

REC-84

139-4089-2751

18 MAY 15 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
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Spec. Inv. _____

CMK:GT.(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP8 Jem/Dms

TELETYPE UNIT []

MAY 15 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1-Mr. Nuzum
- 1- Mr. Long
- 1- Mr. Gebhardt

7115180
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/dms
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/13/74

May 13, 1974

REC-85 139-4089-2752 BY COURIER SERVICE

JAMES WALTER MCCORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17, 1972
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Enclosed are two copies of an article appearing in the May 7, 1974, issue of "The Washington Post," captioned "CIA Switched Agents' Files on FBI," which was written by columnist Jack Anderson. That article incorrectly states "The agents had discovered from the grand jury testimony that Mrs. James McCord, wife of the Waterbugger, had burned some of her husband's papers after he was arrested inside the Watergate on June 17, 1972. According to the testimony, someone named Pennington, who had served with McCord in the CIA, had been present at the burning."

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COPY RETAINED IN
ORIGINAL RECORDS UNIT

BY COURIER SVC.

MAY 14 P.M.

FBI

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____

JJC/amm

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

MAY 20 1974

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62 JUN 4 1974

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] (B)

Lee R. Pennington has been acquainted with McCord since the mid-1950's and since the Watergate incident on June 17, 1972, Pennington has met with McCord about six times. One or two days after McCord's arrest, Pennington brought dinner to the McCord family at their residence. Pennington told us McCord had furnished him no information concerning the Watergate matter. He stated he had absolutely no information about any electronic equipment at McCord's home and had not seen any. He made no mention of having seen Mrs. McCord burn any papers or that he participated in such burning. [REDACTED] (B)

(B) It is interesting to note that about May 1, 1974, the FBI learned from U. S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert that Lee R. Pennington [REDACTED] (B)

[REDACTED] No investigation concerning Pennington or the alleged burning incident has been requested by the Special Prosecution Force and therefore, none has been conducted.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosures (2)

(B) [REDACTED]

Original and one forwarded to SPF by O-14 this date with encs; one cc to WFO for information by O-7 this date with enc.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. ☒
Dep. AD Inv. ☒
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Files & Com. _____
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Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Gebhardt *EG*

DATE: 5/7/74

FROM : R. E. Long *FLV*

1- Mr. Gebhardt
1- Mr. Long
1- Mr. Nuzum

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS 6/17/72
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

7/15/74
SS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/ DMS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 *2*
DATE OF REVIEW *5/7/94*

The Jack Anderson column appearing in the 5/7/74 issue of "The Washington Post" (copy attached), is captioned "CIA Switched Agents' Files on FBI." That article incorrectly states "The agents had discovered from the grand jury testimony that Mrs. James McCord, wife of the Waterbugger, had burned some of her husband's papers after he was arrested inside the Watergate on June 17, 1972. According to the testimony, someone named Pennington, who had served with McCord in the CIA, had been present at the burning."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

Attachment

MAY 22 1974 JJC/anna (4)

LHM-4SPF(24000)

CC WFO (400)

JJC/anna 5/13/74

CONTINUED - OVER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Long to Gebhardt
RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.

[REDACTED]

B1

Lee R. Pennington has been acquainted with McCord since the mid-1950's and since the Watergate incident on 6/17/72, Pennington met with McCord about six times. One or two days after McCord's arrest, Pennington brought dinner to the McCord family at their residence. Pennington told us McCord had furnished him no information concerning the Watergate matter. He stated he had absolutely no information about any electronic equipment at McCord's home and had not seen any. He made no mention of having seen Mrs. McCord burn any papers or that he participated in such burning.

[REDACTED]

It is interesting to note that about 5/1/74 case Agent Angelo J. Lano, WFO, learned from USA Earl J. Silbert there is a second Cecil Pennington, [REDACTED] who was involved with McCord and about whom we had no information. No investigation concerning Pennington or the alleged burning incident has been requested by the Special Prosecution Force.

B1
B1

ACTION. This is for information.

WE CAN

rel

RTG

* There is only one Cecil H. Pennington see note LHM 5/13/74 attached JRC

MB

Gebhardt I agree we should send memo to SPO advising him of info in this memo including 5/1/74 Silbert info

Bill

WHL

I agree -

K

CONFIDENTIAL

"THE WASHINGTON POST"
MAY 7, 1974

CIA Switched Agents' Files on FBI

By Jack Anderson

The Central Intelligence Agency switched files on the FBI, we have now learned, in a deliberate attempt to mislead the G-men who were investigating the Watergate break-in.

The agents had discovered from the grand jury testimony that Mrs. James McCord, wife of the Waterbugger, had burned some of her husband's papers after he was arrested inside the Watergate on June 17, 1972.

According to the testimony, someone named Pennington, who had served with McCord in the CIA, had been present at the burning.

This led to a routine FBI request for a CIA file on Pennington, which threw CIA officials into a panic. For Lee Pennington, a CIA consultant, not only had been present but had participated in the burning. A faithful CIA man, he had reported the incident to his superiors.

Pennington later testified that he had driven to the McCord home—as a friend of the family, not as a CIA informant—after the Watergate arrest. Pennington found Mrs. McCord burning papers and joined in, although he insisted that nothing sensitive had been fed to the flames.

The last thing the CIA wanted was to be linked to the Watergate incident. So the CIA sent the FBI a file on Cecil Pennington instead of Lee Pennington. By a coincidence, Cecil Pennington once had also been as-

sociated with McCord in the CIA.

Our sources say it was no accident that the CIA furnished the FBI with the wrong file. They claim it was deliberate obstruction of justice.

For the FBI quickly recognized that Cecil Pennington had nothing whatsoever to do with Watergate. Still suspicious, the agents asked once more for clarification. But again, say our sources, the CIA dodged.

Investigation Squelched—Distinguished old Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), the Pentagon's foremost Senate champion, intervened to kill an investigation of Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements. Sources privy to the incident say Clements privately asked Stennis to intervene.

Clements had come under fire from the Senate Commerce Committee for a possible conflict of interest. Although he owns stock valued at \$100 million in Sedco, a Dallas drilling firm, he has presided at the Pentagon over policymaking decisions with regard to the Alaskan Naval Petroleum Reserve.

His company is a bidder on the pipeline that would be the likely outlet for oil should the rich Alaskan reserve be opened. Clements has urged that it be thrown open to commercial development.

Stennis asked Senate Commerce Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) to halt the investigation of Clements, claiming jurisdiction for his own Senate Armed Services

Committee. Out of Senate courtesy, Magnuson called off the investigation and turned it over to Stennis.

Stennis' office acknowledged that the old man had asked Magnuson to give up the Clements case. After speaking with Stennis, however, a spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny that the senator had intervened at Clements' request. "He talks with Clements all the time," said the spokesman.

After our inquiries, Stennis hastily put out a statement claiming that he had investigated the alleged Clements conflict and had found Clements innocent. Stennis noted that Clements had removed himself from any decision-making regarding the oil reserves.

In an earlier column, however, we printed memos that showed Clements still involved in oil decisions after he supposedly had removed himself.

Footnote: Meanwhile, confidential Treasury Department documents reveal that the President's Cabinet-level Emergency Energy Action Group wants to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge "to commercial oil development."

This refuge, which happens to be located next to the oil-rich Alaskan Naval Petroleum Reserve, shelters some of the world's rarest animals on one of the last truly wild frontiers.

The energy group's recommendation, presented in a memo meant for the eyes only of Treasury Secretary William E.

Simon and energy chief John Sawhill, illustrates the administration's determination to keep any environmental poster just a hindrance in the way of energy production.

A battle is now raging in Congress over the issue, with Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson III (D-Ill.) and Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.) leading the fight to protect the public interest on Alaska's lucrative North Slope.

Washington Whirl—The acquittal of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans caused rumblings inside the special prosecutor's office. Although this wasn't their case, staffers there are concerned about the psychological effect it will have on future Watergate cases. They are particularly nervous over the case against those who burglarized the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, which is being tried as a civil-rights case rather than a burglary. Some of the Watergate lawyers fear that this is stretching a legal point.

The American Electric Power System, which once urged takeovers of consumer-owned companies through subversion of city councils, is on the brink of gobbling up Fort Wayne's municipal utility. There, the giant firm has promised glistening downtown buildings as a carrot to city voters. Actually, the lease deal probably will mean hikes in the Indiana city's low rates, particularly for low-income elderly people and blacks.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

101-4009-2752

FBI

Date: 5/9/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (139-4089)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (139-306) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., aka;
ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS
6/17/72
Washington, D.C.
IOC;
OOJ;
PERJURY;
CONSPIRACY;
FALSE DECLARATIONS;
REFUSAL TO TESTIFY BEFORE HOUSE
COMMITTEE
OO: Washington Field

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/OMS

Re report of SA ANGELO J. LANO, dated 4/23/74,
at Washington Field Office.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a Letterhead
Memorandum (LHM) containing information concerning an
advertisement that appeared in the "Los Angeles Times"
newspaper on 5/6/74. Two copies also enclosed for Washington Field.

For the information of the Bureau, inquiry was made
through JERRY NAASZ, United States Postal Inspector, Los
Angeles, California, and the identity of the subscriber to

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE 1 REC-85 139-4089-2753
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2) (139-166)

1 - Los Angeles

JLJ/dls
(5)

2 SPF by 0.14.1 ATm Ben-Venise 17
1 - Tuckler 5/14/74
1 - de la Cruz 5/14/74
1 - File 7/16/74

17 MAY 13 1974

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

LA 139-306

Post Office Box 2594 at the Hollywood-Wilcox Station, United States Postal Service, was determined to be GEORGE ELMER EDWARDS.

For the information of the Bureau, Los Angeles indices were negative concerning EDWARDS.

A check with the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) failed to locate any information for EDWARDS through the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Inasmuch as Los Angeles has quoted the entire advertisement in the enclosed LHM, a copy of it is being placed in the Los Angeles file, but is not being forwarded to the Bureau.

Information contained herein is being submitted at this time for information only and EDWARDS will not be interviewed unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, or by Washington Field.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

May 9, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;

ET AL

BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS

June 17, 1974

Washington, D.C.

In the final edition of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper on May 6, 1974, an advertisement appeared in the classified pages which read as follows:

"Watergate & related defendants: If you want to make serious counter charges, we have the evidence. Write P.O. Box 2594, Hollywood-Wilcox Sta., Cal. 90028"

A confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised Post Office Box 2594 at the Hollywood-Wilcox Station of the United States Postal Service, Zip Code 90028, is subscribed to in the name of George Elmer Edwards. Edwards' address is shown as Apartment 6, 913 North Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90046. His telephone number is 654-5570, he was born July 1, 1912, he is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 185 pounds, and has black hair and hazel eyes. No other information was available concerning Edwards.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

- 1* -

DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/Oms

NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED BY THE FBI

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

139-4087-2753

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. White *P*

FROM : R. A. Miller *R.A. Miller*

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.
ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS (DNCH) 6/17/72

DATE: April 17, 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

By memorandum Franck to Jenkins 3/21/74 the Laboratory was furnished three documents obtained from the Senate Judiciary Committee concerning the nomination of Earl J. Silbert to be U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. These items consisted of a brief by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), a document prepared by James W. McCord, Jr. and a response to the ACLU report by Mr. Silbert.

The thrust of the ACLU report is mainly concerned with the handling of the Watergate investigation prior to the time a special Watergate prosecutor was appointed.

The item furnished by Mr. McCord is concerned with what he thinks are improper actions on the part of the President in regard to the Watergate affair. *so*

The Laboratory has completed a thorough review of these items and the following salient points are set forth with comments.

1. The ACLU brief makes allegations of an incomplete security sweep of DNCH by Bureau personnel contending that several employees at DNCH could not recall any concerted effort by the FBI to debug telephones.

Bureau personnel conducted this security sweep during the late afternoon and evening hours on 6/29-30/72 in order to obtain complete access to all areas. It is to be noted this was subsequent to the regular workday of most of the employees at DNCH.

1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. Nuzum
1 - Mr. Bowers
1 - Mr. White
1 - Mr. R. A. Miller
1 - Mr. Stevens

WGS:jms
(7)

6 MAY 28 1974

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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JRM/lms

CONTINUED - OVER

15 MAY 7 1974

RESEARCH SECTION

Memorandum to Mr. White
RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.
ET AL
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS (DNCH) 6/17/72

2. The ACLU brief alleges failure of prosecutors to cause removal of a "live tap" from telephone of R. Spencer Oliver despite having learned from Baldwin the existence of same nearly three months prior to discovery.

It is noted that Silbert does not address himself directly to this allegation. However, in all fairness to Silbert, as you know, Laboratory personnel as well as C & P Telephone Company personnel physically checked all telephone instruments in June, 1972, at the DNCH and no listening or wiretapping devices were found at that time.

3. The ACLU brief alleges that the device discovered 9/13/72 was operating until its removal on that date.

At the time Bureau personnel removed this device it was inoperative, and subsequent examination of this device did not reveal how long it could have been in this condition. In addition, at the time of the survey at the DNCH in June, 1972, by Laboratory personnel, an R. F. sweep was conducted which revealed no active device such as that discovered on Oliver's telephone instrument.

It is felt Silbert's response to the ACLU report is adequate, and it would appear that any comment by the FBI at this time would serve no useful purpose.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the External Affairs Division continue to follow the hearings concerning Silbert's nomination for U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, to ensure that the Bureau's interests are protected.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

ntel
K/m

Routing Slip
(FD-36 (Rev. 3-1-73))

To: ☒ Director

Date 5/16/74

Att.: FBI Laboratory

FILE 139-64

☐ SAC

Title WATERGATE AND
RELATED MATTERS

☐ SAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ SC

☐ CC

RE: Ri

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial #

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Send to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

139-4189-

NOT RECORDED

12 JUN 17 1974

1 ENCLOSURE

SAC Ray L. J. [Signature]

See reverse side

Office Little Rock

☆ GPO : 1973 526-720

SEVEN OAK

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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 JEN/ams

84 JUN 25 1974

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Verification of tapes a job for the experts

UA physicist calls for tests, outlines methods

By COLLINS HEMINGWAY
Special to the Democrat

FAYETTEVILLE — A University of Arkansas physicist whose recommendations helped initiate a technical investigation of a gap in a Watergate tape, says that a panel of experts should examine tapes of transcripts released last week by the White House.

"If (President) Nixon wishes to have all evidence looked at 'fully and objectively,' technical analysis must be included," said Dr. Alan V. Larson, associate professor of physics at the UA. "If the public wishes to know all the truth, and wishes to believe their President, it must demand that all evidence be delivered intact. . . . No cut-up pieces can be acceptable."

Nixon said the 1,200 pages of edited transcripts told the "full story" of his actions following the break-in at Democratic Party national headquarters and absolved him of any wrongdoing in an alleged cover-up of the burglary.

However, numerous sections in the transcripts are missing and labeled "inaudible," "unintelligible" or "explosive deleted." Other parts have been taken out because of "national security" considerations.

ANALYSIS VETOED

Nixon said that Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which is investigating impeachment charges, and Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., ranking Republican on

the committee, could listen to the tapes for verification. But, he said, the tapes themselves could not be examined for possible tampering.

Said Larson: "The human ear is totally inadequate for the detection of tampering. . . . Even amateurs can erase and record again, changing words or sentences without leaving telltale sounds detectable by ear."

Larson's major area of study was in electricity and magnetism, so he says he has a "full background of related theoretical ideas" on recordings, which are magnetic imprints on tape.

His practical experience came at General Dynamics, where he was involved with the recovery of tape-recorded information sent back from deep-space probes. Often, such data is filled with noise and distortion and must be "computer enhanced" to be of value. At the UA, he teaches applied physics, with emphasis on how to properly handle equipment and information in related fields.

COMPUTER FILTER

Computers can be programmed to distinguish between spectral patterns created by noise and patterns created by a specific signal or human voice, then to edit

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1A

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT
Little Rock, Ark.

Date: 5-12-74

Edition: PM

Author:

Editor: ROBERT S. MCCORI

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LR

☐ Being Investigated

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DATE 7/15/80 BY SP4 Jent/Am

out the background noise. Such techniques have produced high-quality photographic transmissions of Jupiter, Venus, Mars and Mercury across millions of miles of space.

Such instrument analysis is conclusive, Larson said, and can be done without technicians even hearing what is said, thus safeguarding "national security matters or matters of personal embarrassment to Nixon."

Larson suggested an "obvious compromise" between Nixon and the Judiciary Committee over 42 tapes now being contested. He says a small group from the committee and the White House should listen to the tapes to determine relevant portions and then a technical panel could authenticate the tapes and clarify any garble.

Larson first became involved in the Watergate matter last October when Nixon offered a "compromise" whereby Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., could hear the tapes to verify transcripts. When special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox insisted on getting the tapes themselves, he was fired in the "Saturday Night Massacre."

The next Monday, Larson called the office of Federal Judge John J. Sirica, who was handling the case, regarding the need for technical analysis.

When he learned he was the first scientist to call — more did later — he also called the special prosecutor's office and the Senate Watergate Committee.

He was asked to write a paper spelling out, in layman's terms, what could be expected of technical analysis and why it should be done. He did so in conjunction with

two members of the UA electrical Engineering Department, Dr. Neil Schmitt and Dr. Charles Caldwell.

"Our goal was to educate the decision-makers so they could decide whether to have the tests done," Larson said. Their paper recommended formation of a panel to study the tapes. Sirica formed the panel, which learned of the 18½-minute gap in a conversation between Nixon and John Ehrlichman on June 20, 1972, three days after the Watergate break-in.

Larson said the panel, "like good scientists," refused to comment until its report was finished. Because the UA paper was "laying on everybody's desk in Washington," the news media used it as background on technical matters. Time Magazine's Dec. 10, 1973, cover story on the missing segment was based on the report, Larson said.

In January, when the preliminary technical report was released saying the gap was caused by five to nine separate erasures, apparently deliberate, Larson reviewed the report for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"It was not a full technical report, but a summary," Larson said, and was lacking in detail. The final report, submitted to Sirica May 4, has not been made public.

The 18½-minute gap, Larson said, was made difficult to recover because it was not only erased repeatedly, but there was also a buzz over it.

If, as the present transcripts indicate, words are merely inaudible, or garbled because two people are speaking at the same time, it would be technically possible to recover the important words, Larson said.

"This is already being done with tapes the Judiciary Committee already has, simply because they've got better audio equipment than the secretaries who typed up the transcripts," Larson commented.

If the tapes were erased, he said, it was probably done by nonprofessionals, and trained experts could uncover tampering. Discovery of the cause of the 18½-minute gap would have been only an "afternoon's work" for experts, Larson said, since the erase mechanism left magnetic imprints.

Another way experts can detect tampering is by a slight hissing sound, discernible only to a spectrum analyzer, which breaks sound patterns into component parts. The hissing is caused by the recording head becoming slightly magnetized during recording. This hiss becomes gradually stronger, Larson said, creating, in effect, a "calendar." Any interruption in hiss intensity would indicate a splice of some sort.

Because of the 18 1/4-minute gap in the Watergate tapes and other discrepancies

in evidence the White House has presented various investigating bodies, Larson feels it is imperative that experts examine the tapes of the Nixon transcripts.

Larson said:

"Had the White House delivered pieces of tapes or transcripts thereof, and copies of documents rather than originals, the public surely would not have learned of deliberate tape erasures evidenced by unequivocal marks on the tapes; deliberate back-dating of property deeds evidenced by specific defects in typewriter keys, or deliberate scissoring of documents as evidenced by comparison to earlier copies. It would appear that the White House has not been fair to the public in its handling of evidence."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Gebhardt

FROM: R. E. Long

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, 6/17/72
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

DATE: 5/14/74

1- Mr. Gebhardt
1- Mr. Long
1- Mr. Nuzum
1- Mr. Franck

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
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Gen. Inv. _____
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Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The first installment of an article entitled "All the President's Men" written by "The Washington Post" reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward appeared in the May, 1974, issue of Playboy Magazine. This article has been reviewed and concerns itself in part with telephone and personal contacts by the authors with an unidentified FBI Agent (presumably the case Agent, Angelo J. Lano, WFO). The article states that SA Lano leaked some information to Bernstein during October, 1972, resulting in the publication of a controversial article in "The Washington Post."

Shortly after the event occurred, SA Lano furnished a sworn affidavit denying the charges. The complete facts of the situation were incorporated into a memorandum dated 10/26/72 directed to the Attorney General.

ACTION: None. The facts of the situation have already been determined and furnished to the Attorney General. This memorandum is supplied for information only.

JJC/AM (5)

PEC-85

MAY 23 1974

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DATE 7/15/90 BY SP4 JRM/dms

1- Mr. Felt
1- Mr. Bates

The Attorney General

October 26, 1972

Acting Director, FBI

REC-21

ST-111

1- Mr. Gallagher
1- Mr. Bolz
1- Mr. Nuzum

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., AND OTHERS
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS
JUNE 17, 1972
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

ORIGINAL DELIVERED TO
A.G. AT HOME EVENING
OF 10.26.72. COPIES
DELIVERED TO D.A.G. +
A.J.T. A.G.

This Bureau's Washington Field Office advised that "The Washington Post" news reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, who wrote the article October 25, 1972, identifying H. R. Haldeman, White House Chief of Staff, as one of the individuals authorized to approve payments from a secret campaign fund, were summoned to the office of Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA) Earl Silbert, October 25, 1972. At that time the news reporters stated they were under pressure because their story, based on "sources," may have been wrong. Further, "The Washington Post" was also under pressure to identify the source of this story and Bernstein and Woodward stated they were going to identify Special Agent (SA) Angelo J. Lano, case Agent, as the source of this information.

This is an outrageous lie and SA Lano insists on preparing a sworn signed affidavit categorically denying this allegation and a copy of this affidavit will be furnished to AUSA Silbert. Bernstein and Woodward have obviously gotten themselves into an extreme bind because of their false story and they are seeking to make SA Lano their scapegoat based on bits and pieces of conversations had with SA Lano as shown hereinafter.

SA Lano was authorized on October 3, 1972, to meet with reporter Carl Bernstein for the purpose of having Bernstein identify his source of information for numerous stories he had written on captioned matter. This meeting was terminated when Bernstein would only identify his source as "a very high source," and he insisted on trying to query SA Lano about the case to which SA Lano replied, "no comment."

Felt _____
Eaker _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Gandy _____

CB/CAN/amm (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

The Attorney General

SA Lano, during the late evening of October 23, 1972, returned a call to Bernstein, who had called the Washington Field Office saying it was urgent he speak to SA Lano. SA Lano, because of his acute concern over "The Washington Post's" apparent access to FBI information, returned this call hoping to learn from Bernstein his source of information.

Bernstein, at this time, stated he was in a bind because he had a big story to finish and needed to know if his information was correct. SA Lano advised Bernstein there could and would be no comment on his part and suggested Bernstein call FBI Headquarters. Bernstein went on to relate that his story centered around Haldeman of the White House and stated Hugh Sloan (former Treasurer, Finance Committee to Reelect the President) in a debriefing session with AUSA Silbert and in testimony before the Federal grand jury, identified five people, including Haldeman, as having access to certain secret funds.

Bernstein inquired as to why the FBI did not interview Sloan and Haldeman and why AUSA Silbert did not give the FBI the results of Sloan's interview. SA Lano advised Bernstein he was not going to reveal whom the FBI interviewed or did not interview and attempted to hang up when Bernstein refused to identify his source of this information. Bernstein, however, insisted on telling his story and SA Lano, still hoping to identify Bernstein's source, permitted him to continue at which time Bernstein reiterated the above story about Sloan identifying Haldeman. At this point SA Lano inquired "Was this John Haldeman?" to which Bernstein stated he was not talking about Ehrlichman (John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs). Bernstein, seemingly flustered by not getting any answers from SA Lano, thereafter terminated this call.

SA Lano immediately called AUSA Donald E. Campbell who is AUSA Silbert's chief assistant, and told him of Bernstein's call. AUSA Campbell commented Bernstein is on another "fishing expedition" and suggested AUSA Silbert be contacted in the morning.

Shortly thereafter, Bernstein again contacted the Washington Field Office indicating it was urgent SA Lano call him immediately. SA Lano, again hoping to learn Bernstein's source of information, recontacted Bernstein. At this time

The Attorney General

Bernstein stated a Columbia Broadcasting System news wire was reporting that Acting Director Gray had advised the President to reopen the White House investigation of the Watergate affair. SA Lano advised Bernstein that the FBI investigation of the Watergate affair was continuing and even the Acting Director had so stated. Thereafter, Bernstein stated "That name you mentioned earlier, John, I wasn't talking about Ehrlichman, I was talking about Haldeman." SA Lano then commented, "Yes, Haldeman, Richard, Robert or John, like I said I do not know first names," and with that terminated the conversation when it was obvious Bernstein was shopping for information.

During the afternoon of October 25, 1972, Bernstein and Woodward approached SA Lano in U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., and said they were in a bind over a story they had written in that day's newspaper based on SA Lano's statement. SA Lano informed Bernstein and Woodward that he had made no statement whereupon they produced a typewritten paper containing parts of the foregoing telephone conversations between SA Lano and Bernstein, particularly the part wherein SA Lano said "Yes, Haldeman." This was made to appear that SA Lano was confirming Haldeman as a name furnished by Sloan whereas SA Lano was in fact confirming that he knew who Bernstein was talking about. SA Lano categorically denied to Bernstein and Woodward that he had ever made a statement confirming Haldeman as a name furnished by Sloan whereupon Woodward stated he was on the other phone and heard the entire conversation with Bernstein.

The foregoing typewritten paper prepared by Bernstein and Woodward is an obvious vicious fabrication by them wherein they have taken SA Lano's comment completely out of context to suit their unfounded news story concerning H. R. Haldeman.

AUSA Cambell was immediately advised of Bernstein's and Woodward's typewritten paper and they were thereafter summoned to AUSA Silbert's office. At this time Bernstein and Woodward stated they were under pressure because of the story they printed October 25, 1972, based on the "source's information," which information may have been wrong. AUSA Silbert asked Bernstein who his source was and Bernstein stated he did not wish to release that information at this time. Bernstein stated, however, "The Washington Post" was under pressure to identify this source and they will have to report that the source is SA Angelo J. Lano or the Washington Field Office.

The Attorney General

AUSAs Silbert and Campbell both denounced the tactics of the two reporters whereupon Bernstein indicated that they would not print SA Lano's name provided he was informed whether or not the story was true. AUSAs Silbert and Campbell informed Bernstein that they did not believe that SA Lano is the source of the information and that they, Silbert and Campbell, are bound by Judge Sirica's order not to make any comments concerning this case. AUSA Silbert pointed out to Bernstein that this order also applies to SA Lano and they know he is abiding by it.

It is noted that at no time during our investigation of the Watergate incident was H. R. Maldeman's name brought to our attention; nor did we receive any information that Hugh Sloan had mentioned Maldeman's name either in a debriefing session with AUSA Silbert or in testimony before the Federal grand jury.

1- The Deputy Attorney General

1- Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

NOTE: Above being directed to the Attorney General in view of his call, 9:50 a.m., 10/26/72, to Acting Associate Director W. Mark Felt, wherein he advised that he had received information that SA Angelo J. Lano was furnishing information to "The Washington Post."

October 26, 1972

I, Angelo J. Lano, being duly sworn, hereby make the following statement concerning a telephone conversation between Carl Bernstein and myself on October 23, 1972:

I have been a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for six years and I am currently assigned to C-2 Squad, Washington Field Office, which is supervised by Special Agent John A. Ruhl. Part of my duties is the investigation known as "James Walter Mc Cord, Jr., Et Al; Burglary, Democratic National Committee Headquarters, Washington, D.C., June 17, 1972".

At approximately 10:30 p.m., October 23, 1972, I received a telephone call from the Washington Field Office Night Supervisor, who informed me that a man named "Carl" desired to urgently speak to me. He left a number 223-7220. Since I had previously been authorized to contact Bernstein for the purpose of ascertaining his source of information, I decided to return his call. I dialed the number and Carl Bernstein answered the phone. I recognized his voice and asked him what he wanted? He replied he was in a bind over a story he was trying to finish concerning Hugh Sloan and a name Sloan furnished to Earl Silbert (Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) prosecuting this case for the Government).

I told Bernstein I was not going to comment one way or

another about his story.

He replied that he has always maintained that the FBI has done a fantastic job in the investigation. I told him he was right, that much I would confirm.

He continued by stating that his story about Sloan centered around an interview Sloan had with Silbert at which neither I nor other Agents were present and that the interview had to do with a list of five names of persons who had access to the fund. Bernstein said that Sloan told Silbert that one of the five men in addition to Mitchell, Kalmbach, Liddy and Magrude was Maldeman of the White House.

I asked Bernstein how he knew what Sloan said or didn't say.

He replied that all he wanted to know was why didn't Sloan tell the FBI? Why didn't the FBI interview Sloan?

I replied that I was not going to tell him who the FBI interviewed. I also told him I greatly resented his attempts to obtain information to which he was not entitled from official sources. I told Bernstein that he ought to go out and conduct his own investigation. I referred to the fact that a man named Simons of the "Washington Post" had been interviewed on National T.V. last week, and claimed that his Paper was doing a great job in reporting facts and that after the trial the stories would

OC OC

continue. I told Bernstein that I felt like calling up Simons and telling him a few things about improperly obtaining FBI or Justice Department material. Bernstein tried to interrupt me, but I continued by telling him that once the case was over, we were going to find out who was leaking that information to him, one way or another.

Returning to his prior reference to Sloan, he said all he wanted to know was, had I interviewed Sloan and, if so, why didn't he mention Haldeman to me?

I replied that I would not comment on that statement.

He then said, all you have to do is listen and your silence will tell me that I am right. I told him no, I have a wife and four children to think of, and I am not permitted to disclose any information. He replied "Yeah, and some people have cats and dogs".

I again reminded him of Judge John J. Sirica's order about persons connected with case making or issuing any statement. I told him that my no comment to him meant what I said and that he should draw no conclusions from my refusal to comment.

Again he said that all I had to do is listen, just remain silent and he'd know his story was accurate. I told him to go ahead (since I wanted to know what he was proposing to write) but I again told him to clearly understand that my refusal

to comment could not be considered as confirmation.

He said his story was that Sloan got called into the Grand Jury by Silbert; that the FBI was not present.

I asked him how he knew what Sloan did or said before the Grand Jury since not even the FBI is allowed to learn what occurred in there?

He said what he meant was that Sloan went into Silbert's Office, where Sloan talked about his job, and Sloan told Silbert about the list and names on it. According to Bernstein, Sloan not only furnished the other names, but added the name "Haldeman". Bernstein repeated the FBI wasn't present. Bernstein stated that Silbert later went into the Grand Jury and the FBI wasn't told the nature of his testimony; that Silbert didn't even tell me (Here Bernstein was asking me to confirm a series of events that he stated I was not aware of).

At this point I asked Bernstein if Haldeman was John Haldeman and he said he wasn't talking about "Ehrlichman" (My purpose in asking this question was that Haldeman was not familiar to me but John Ehrlichman was since we had interviewed him in this case).

I then asked Bernstein how he could know what Silbert told me? For that matter, how did he know what Sloan is supposed to have said before the Grand Jury about Haldeman?

OC OC

I told Bernstein that if he wanted more information or anything else he should call (Acting Director) Mr. L. Patrick Gray's Office in the morning; or he could call Mr. Thomas Bishop's Office because I wasn't about to make any comment on his story.

He replied by stating, "Well don't you think I've already tried".

I then ended the call by telling Bernstein that as long as "you guys" steal information, you better make sure you get it right, because as I said previously, we're going to find out who your source is.

After the call, I immediately called AUSA Earl Silbert's Chief Assistant.

I told Mr. Campbell the substance of the call and that my impression of Bernstein's telephone call was that he may have been reading from a memo possibly prepared by Earl Silbert. Mr. Campbell said he didn't think Silbert dictated any memo on the debriefing of Sloan and that the Haldeman name never came up in the office or before the Grand Jury. Mr. Campbell suggested that I inform Mr. Silbert in the morning of the call.

After hanging up the telephone, it rang again. This was at about 11:00 p.m. The Washington Field Office Night Supervisor advised that "Carl" called again, and said something urgent just came up and needed only thirty seconds of my time.

I again returned his call.

Bernstein answered and said he just received a CBS news wire which stated that Mr. Gray, FBI Acting Director, had suggested to the President that their investigation at the White House be reopened since people connected with White House were linked to the Watergate Case.

I told Bernstein I didn't know what he (Bernstein) was saying but as Mr. Gray has previously stated the FBI investigation is continuing and has not stopped and there will be no comment made.

Bernstein then said he understood that. Then he said, "That name you mentioned before, I was talking about Haldeman". I said, "Yea! Haldeman, and I added that I didn't mention any name, and that he had raised the name Haldeman. He stated he didn't mean John Ehrlichman, "I meant Robert Haldeman". I again told him I didn't say anything about a Robert or Richard Haldeman, like I said, I don't know first names.

At this point I told him his thirty seconds was up and hung up the telephone.

On Wednesday afternoon while I was preparing to discuss the case with AUSA Earl Silbert in U.S. District Court, I was stopped by "Washington Post" reporters Bernstein and Robert Woodward. They told me they were in trouble over the story they wrote.

I asked them what story they were talking about. They said today's article on Haldeman, "We wrote it based on your

statement". I said "your're both crazy, that I never gave them a statement. As a matter of fact, all I gave you was a no comment.

It was at this time that Bernstein produced a sheet of typewritten paper containing what appeared to be part of his conversation with me of October 23, 1972. I recall one paragraph dealt with Bernstein's remarks about Sloan mentioning Haldeman's name in Silbert's office, followed by my comment of "Yeah, Halder

I wish to stress that those two conversations with Bernstein were the only contacts I had with him on October 23, 1972 and I have had none since except for my brief hallway contact with him in the courthouse on October 25, 1972.

I desire to stress that I engaged in conversational exchange with Bernstein only in the hope of developing some hint as to who his source of information was.

I have furnished no information concerning this or any other investigation to unauthorized persons and I am willing to subject myself to a polygraph examination to confirm this fact.

Angelo J. Lano
Special Agent
Washington Field Office

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 26th day of October, 1972.

Witnesses:

John J. Mc Dermott

Special Agent in Charge

article By CARL BERNSTEIN and BOB WOODWARD

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN

JUNE 17, 1972. Nine o'clock Saturday morning. Early for the telephone. Bob Woodward fumbled for the receiver and snapped awake. The city editor of *The Washington Post* was on the line. Five men had been arrested earlier that morning in a burglary at Democratic headquarters, carrying photographic equipment and electronic gear. Could he come in?

Woodward, who had worked for the *Post* for only nine months, was always looking for a good Saturday assignment, but this didn't sound like one. A burglary at the local Democratic headquarters was too much like most of what he had been doing—investigative pieces on unsanitary restaurants and small-time police corruption. Woodward had hoped he had broken out of that; he had just finished a series of stories on the attempted assassination of Alabama governor George Wallace. Now, it seemed, he was back in the same old slot.

Woodward left his apartment in downtown Washington and walked the six blocks to the *Post*. The newspaper's mammoth newsroom—over 150 feet square with rows of brightly colored desks set on a half acre of sound-absorbing carpet—is usually quiet on Saturday morning. It is a day for long lunches, catching up on work, reading the Sunday supplements. Woodward checked in with the city editor and learned with surprise that the burglars had not broken into the small local Democratic Party office but the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate office-apartment-hotel complex.

It was an odd place to find the Democrats. The opulent Watergate, on the banks of the Potomac in downtown Washington, was as Republican as the Upper Mermaid Club.

Even so, Woodward had been the target of a letter from a man who had been in the White House and who had been in the White House. Woodward had been in the White House and had been in the White House.

MEN

Nixon Administration. They had run in a solid wall of riot-equipped Washington policemen who had pushed them back on the campus of George Washington University with tear gas and billy clubs. From

their balconies, anxious tenants of the Watergate had watched the confrontation and some had cheered as they toasted when the protesters were driven back and the northwesterly winds off the Potomac chased the tear gas away from the fortress. Among those who had been knocked to the ground was *Washington Post* reporter Carl Bernstein. The policeman who sent him sprawling had probably not seen the press cards hanging from his neck, and perhaps paid more attention to his longish hair.

As Woodward began making phone calls, he noticed that Bernstein, one of the paper's two Virginia political reporters, was working on the burglary story, too.

Oh, God, not Bernstein, Woodward thought, recalling several office rumors about Bernstein's ability to push a way—and his by-line—onto a good story.

Bernstein was a college dropout. He had started as copyboy at the *Washington Evening Star* when he was 17, became a full-time reporter at 19 and had worked at the *Post* since 1966. He occasionally did an investigative series and had covered both the courts and city hall. But he preferred doing long discursive articles about the capital people and neighborhoods.

Woodward knew that Bernstein sometimes wrote about rock music for the *Post*, but when he learned that

Bernstein also wrote occasional reviews of classical music, he checked that down with some difficulty. Bernstein looked, to Woodward, like one of those countercultural types who had dropped out.

It was a strange thing to have had Bernstein, a man who had been in the White House and who had been in the White House, writing about the capital people and neighborhoods.

they were nixon's
palace guard

and they were
selfish

all powerful

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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the Watergate—desk clerks, bellmen, maids, waiters in the restaurant.

Between calls, Bernstein looked across the newsroom to Woodward's desk about 20 feet away. He could see that Woodward was also working on the story.

That figured, Bernstein thought. Woodward was a prima donna who played heavily at office politics. Bernstein thought his rapid rise at the *Post* had had less to do with ability than with his establishment credentials: Yale, Navy Officers Corps, lawns, staterooms and grass tennis courts. (He'd even been invited to Presidential aide John Ehrlichman's tennis party at Camp David but hadn't been able to attend.) But Bernstein guessed that Woodward probably didn't have the street savvy a good investigative reporter needed. And he knew that Woodward couldn't write very well. One office joke had it that English was not Woodward's native language.

They had never worked on a story together. Woodward was 29, Bernstein 28.

The *Post's* first Watergate story described an elaborate attempt by five burglars to bug the Democratic headquarters. The next day, June 18, the reporters wrote that one of the five burglars was James McCord, security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of the President. John Mitchell issued a statement denying that McCord was acting under instructions from him or from any other senior official at CRP.

After midnight, Woodward received a call at home from Eugene Bachinski, the *Post's* regular night police reporter.

Bachinski had something from one of his police sources. Two address books, belonging to two of five men arrested inside the Watergate, contained the name and phone number of E. Howard Hunt, with the small notations "W. House" and "W. H."

Also listed in a confidential inventory of the suspects' belongings were "two pieces of yellow lined paper, one addressed to 'Dear Friend Mr. Howard,' the other to 'Dear Mr. H. H.,'" and an unmailed envelope containing Hunt's personal check for six dollars made out to Lakeside Country Club in Rockville, along with a bill for the same amount.

Woodward sat down in a hard chair by his phone and checked the telephone directory. He found a listing for E. Howard Hunt in Potomac, Maryland, the affluent horse-country suburb in Montgomery County. No answer.

At the office the next day, Woodward called an old friend and sometime source who worked for the Federal Government and did not like to be called at his office. He told him that he had the best information on the subject. "Dear god," he couldn't say more.

...until a couple of young reporters decided to investigate what the white house called "third-rate burglary"

when the *Post's* editors list in a "news budget" the stories they expect for the next day's paper.

Woodward, who had been assigned to write the next day's Watergate story, picked up the telephone and dialed 456-1414—the White House. He asked for Howard Hunt. The switchboard operator rang an extension. There was no answer. Woodward was about to hang up when the operator came back on the line. "There is one other place he might be," she said. "In Mr. Colson's office."

"Mr. Hunt is not here now," Colson's secretary told Woodward, and gave him the number of a Washington public-relations firm, Robert R. Mullen & Company, where she said Hunt worked as a writer.

Woodward walked across to the national desk at the east end of the newsroom and asked one of the assistant national editors, J. D. Alexander, who Colson was. Alexander laughed. Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President of the United States, was the White House "hatchet man," he said.

Woodward called the White House back and asked a clerk in the personnel office if Howard Hunt was on the payroll. She said she would check the records. A few moments later, she told Woodward that Howard Hunt was a consultant working for Colson.

Woodward called the Mullen public-relations firm and asked for Howard Hunt.

"Howard Hunt here," the voice said.

Woodward identified himself.

"Yes? What is it?" Hunt sounded impatient.

Woodward asked Hunt why his name and phone number were in the address books of two of the men arrested at the Watergate.

"Good God!" Hunt said. Then he quickly added, "In view of the fact that the matter is under adjudication, I have no comment," and slammed down the phone.

Woodward thought he had a story.

A while later, Woodward phoned Robert F. Bennett, president of Mullen, and asked about Hunt. Bennett, the son of Republican Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, said, "I guess it's no secret that Howard was with the CIA."

It had been a secret to Woodward. He called the CIA where a spokesman said that Hunt had been with the agency from 1949 to 1970.

Woodward, puzzled, placed another call to his Government friend and asked for advice. His friend sounded nervous. On an off-the-record basis, he told Woodward that the FBI regarded Hunt as a prime suspect in the Watergate investigation for many reasons aside from the address-book entries and the unmailed check. Woodward was bound not to use the information in a story, because it was off the record. But his friend said that the information could be nothing more than a story that reported the

truth. You can't get it by reporters' talking to just the good people. They know you've been out talking to people at night. Somebody from the press office came up to our office today and said, 'I sure wish I knew who in this committee had a link to Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward.' The FBI never even asked me if I was at the committee over the weekend of the break-in. I was there almost the whole time."

She asked Bernstein to walk back to the office with her, to avoid any appearance of furtiveness. While they were waiting to cross the street at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Maurice Stans, finance chairman for CRP, pulled up across the avenue in his limousine.

"He was an honest man before all this started," she said. "Now he's lying, too." Bernstein studied Stans from across the street as the former Secretary of Commerce entered the building.

About five o'clock, the woman telephoned Bernstein. She sounded almost hysterical. "I'm in a phone booth. When I got back from lunch, I got called into somebody's office and confronted with the fact that I had been seen talking to a *Post* reporter. They wanted to know everything. It was high up; that's all you have to know. I told you they were following me. Please don't call me again or come to see me."

Later that night, Bernstein went to her apartment and knocked on the door.

"Go away," she said, and Bernstein went off to bang on other doors.

On the evening of September 11, Bernstein knocked at the front door of a small tract house in a Washington suburb. The owner of this house was a woman who worked for Maurice Stans. "She knows a lot," he had been told.

A woman opened the door and let Bernstein in. "You don't want me, you want my sister," she said. Her sister came into the room. He had expected a typical bookkeeper, a woman in her 50s, probably gray; but she was much younger.

"Oh, my God," she said, "you're from *The Washington Post*. You'll have to go, I'm sorry."

Bernstein tried to hold his ground. The sister was smoking and he noticed a pack of cigarettes on the dinette table; he asked for one. "I'll get it," he said as the sister moved toward the table. "Don't bother." That got him ten feet into the house. He bluffed, telling the bookkeeper that he understood she was afraid; there were a lot of people like her at the committee who wanted to tell the truth, but some people didn't want to listen. He knew that certain people had gone back to the FBI and the press officers to give them information. He had heard

"What do you reporters do? You're in town to get the dirt out of people. You're supposed to be the watchdogs. You're supposed to be the ones who tell the truth."

Bernstein asked if he could sit down and finish his cigarette.

"Yes, but then you'll have to go; I really have nothing to say." She was drinking coffee and her sister asked if Bernstein would like some. The bookkeeper winced, but it was too late; Bernstein started sipping, slowly.

He went into a monolog about all the fine people he and Woodward had met who wanted to help but didn't have hard information, only what they had picked up at third and fourth hand.

"You guys keep digging," she said. "You've really struck close to home."

How did she know?

"I ran the totals for the people. I have an adding machine and a deft hand." The way she said it was almost mocking, as if she knew she had been watching *Naked City* too much. She shook her head and laughed at herself. "Sometimes I don't know whether to laugh or cry. But in some way, something is rotten in Denmark and I'm part of it." She was glancing at his coffee cup. He tried to look relaxed and played with the dog. She seemed to want to talk about what she knew. But to *The Washington Post*? The enemy? Bernstein had the feeling he was either going out the door any minute or staying till she had told the whole story.

Her hands were shaking. She looked at her sister, who shrugged her shoulders noncommittally. Bernstein thought he had an ally there. The sister got up to get another cup of coffee. He took a gulp and handed his cup to her. She refilled it. Bernstein decided to take a chance. He took a notebook and pencil from his inner breast pocket. The bookkeeper stared at him. She was not going to say anything that they probably didn't know already, Bernstein told her, and absolutely nothing would go into the paper that couldn't be verified elsewhere.

"There are a lot of things that are wrong and a lot of things that are bad at the committee," the bookkeeper said. "I was called by the grand jury very early, but nobody knew what questions to ask. People had already lied to them." The bookkeeper had worked for Hugh Sloan, the treasurer for CRP. "Sloan is the sacrificial lamb. His wife was going to leave him if he didn't stand up and do what was right. He left CRP because he saw it and didn't want any part of it."

"I don't know anything about how the operational end of the espionage worked," she said. "I just know who got the money and who approved the allocations. And from what I can see, you've got all the money. I took a little upstairs and out of it, but I'm a communist." She advised "I don't know if people are going to make use of it. I don't know if you're going to use it. I don't know if you're going to use it. I don't know if you're going to use it."

going to get the seven and that's it. The power of the politicians is too strong.

"There was a special account below April seventh. Back then, they were just expenditures as far as I was concerned; didn't have any idea then what it was all about. But after June 17, you didn't have to be any genius to figure it out. I'd see the figures and I'd seen all the people. And there were no receipts."

How much money was paid out?

"A lot."

More than half a million?

"You've had it in print."

Finally it clicked. Sometimes he could be incredibly slow, Bernstein thought of himself. It was a slush fund of cash key in Stans's safe.

(Six weeks earlier, the reporters had written that a \$25,000 Nixon campaign check had been deposited in the bank account of one of the Watergate burglars. This story triggered an audit of Nixon campaign finances by the General Accounting Office. On Saturday, August 26, four days after the President was re-nominated in Miami, Woodward received a Government Accounting Office report that listed 11 "apparent and possible violations" of the new campaign-contribution law and referred the matter to the Justice Department for possible prosecution. It also stated that Maurice Stans maintained a secret slush fund in his office totaling at least \$350,000.)

"I never knew it was a 'security fund' or whatever they called it," she said. "until after June 17. I just thought it was an all-purpose political fund that you didn't talk about—like to take fat cats to dinner, but all strictly legal."

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in dinners? How was it paid out?

"Not in one chunk. I know what happened to it. I added up the figures. There had been a single sheet of paper on which the account was kept; it had been destroyed, the only record. 'It was a lined sheet with names on about half the sheet, about 15 names with the amount distributed to each person next to the name. . . . I saw it more than once. The amounts kept getting bigger.' She had updated the list each time a disbursement was made. Sloan knew the whole story, too. He had handed out the money."

Hugh Sloan's daughter was born on September 25 at Washington's Georgetown University Hospital. Bernstein talked by phone with Sloan the next day. Bernstein had spent an evening talking to Sloan at his home in McLean, Virginia. Sloan had since been a source of stories about the secret fund and the destruction of records at CRP after the Watergate break-in.

(Sloan, who never identified as a source in the first stories, he had been guarded in his answers. He has now agreed to

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allow the use of his name for the first time.)

But on the morning after the birth of his daughter, even mentioning Watergate seemed wrong. They chatted for a few minutes about the baby, her mother—she was understandably ecstatic, Sloan said—and the grandparents, who would be coming into town that week.

Perhaps sometime Sloan could find a few minutes to sit down with the reporters, Bernstein suggested. Sloan said he'd try and suggested that Bernstein call back in a couple of days.

Two days later, Bernstein called Sloan. He might have some time the next morning, but he didn't really see how he could be very helpful. . . . Well, if the reporters had some information that he could confirm or steer them away from, that would be all right. He wouldn't be violating any trust in doing that. Could they check with him early the next morning?

Bernstein called him before eight. Sloan said he had to clean up the house before his in-laws arrived, but if the reporters could get to McLean quickly, they could stop by for a few minutes.

Sloan was dressed in sports clothes and, except for the broom he was holding in his hand, he still looked like the Princeton undergraduate he once had been. He introduced himself to Woodward, who immediately volunteered to help clean up the house. Sloan declined the offer and served coffee.

They discussed Stans's office—who worked there, the lines of authority. Sloan was devoted to Stans. People who thought Stans would knowingly have anything to do with political espionage did not really know him, he said. Stans was in anguish. He had allowed himself to be maligned in the press to protect the political people. He had never known what the money was to be spent on.

Did that mean that Stans had known of the outlays beforehand?

Sloan hesitated. He was trying to plead Stans's case and instead was getting him in deeper.

The bookkeeper had refused to say whether or not Stans knew of the withdrawals when they took place. Bernstein tried playing devil's advocate, suggesting that Stans would have been derelict had he not asked to be kept informed of disbursements of money from his own safe. Sloan agreed. Then he said that Stans had authorized withdrawals from the fund but that he had not given his authorization until after he had received assurance from the political managers of the campaign that they wanted the money disbursed.

When asked those political managers

Sloan said he didn't know who they were, and he didn't know where they were. The Stans had no idea who they were.

When asked how the reporters

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other words, a group of people in the political management of the campaign had authority to approve disbursements from the secret fund?

That was right, Sloan said, but he did not want to go into it further.

Get those names and it would all be over, Bernstein thought.

Bernstein reminded Sloan of an earlier remark that Mitchell almost certainly knew of the cash outlays from the secret fund. Was he one of those "authorized," as Sloan had said a few minutes earlier, to approve disbursements?

"Obviously," Sloan said. There were five people with authorizing authority over the fund, and Mitchell was one of them. Stans was another.

How had it worked? How had Mitchell exercised his authority over the fund? By voucher?

It was a routine procedure, Sloan said, and in the context of a campaign with a budget of over \$50,000,000, it had seemed insignificant at the time. When Sloan had first been approached for money, he had simply picked up the telephone and called Mitchell at the Justice Department. It took only a few seconds. Mitchell would tell him to give the money out. There had been a number of phone calls, beginning in 1971.

Bernstein and Woodward avoided looking at each other. While Attorney General of the United States, John Mitchell had authorized the expenditure of campaign funds for apparently illegal activities against the political opposition. They wanted to be sure they had heard Sloan correctly.

They had. Not only was Mitchell one of the five people with control over the fund but he had exercised it frequently. Indeed, initially he had been the sole person to authorize the expenditures. Later, the authority had been passed to others. Jeb Magruder, deputy campaign manager, was among them, said Sloan.

Mitchell, Stans and Magruder—that left two others who could authorize the payments, by Sloan's account. Were they also on the political side at CRP?

Neither worked for the reelection committee, Sloan said.

The two other persons authorized to approve payments from the fund, were they members of the White House staff?

Only one, said Sloan. The other was not an official in either the campaign or the Administration, not a Washingtonian.

The reporters suggested that only three persons at the White House seemed likely to have had control over the fund: H. R. Haldeman, Colson and Ehrlichman. Their money was on Colson.

Sloan shook his head. That wasn't the way Colson operated. Ehrlichman, who worked for the campaign, probably could be trusted. Colson, on the other hand, was a

someone else, and that hadn't happened.

The only reason the reporters mentioned Ehrlichman was because of his high position at the White House. Stans and Mitchell had had to be removed before the money could be disbursed. Someone of similar stature at the White House must have been involved. Ehrlichman had no major role in the campaign as far as the reporters knew. Haldeman, because he was the overseer of CRP, and because of his reputation, seemed a more logical choice.

Haldeman, known to the reporters little more than his reputation for running the White House staff, was the President's eyes and ears in the campaign, Sloan said. Through his political aide, Gordon Strachan, Haldeman kept informed of every major decision made at CRP. Magruder was Haldeman's man at the committee, installed there to make sure that Mitchell did not run the committee without proper input from the White House.

Sloan would not give a yes-or-no answer. But he said nothing to steer the reporters away from Haldeman, as he had with Colson. They were almost convinced it was Haldeman.

That left one more person—someone who worked for neither the White House nor CRP.

Bernstein threw out a name Woodward had never heard before: Herbert Kalmbach, Nixon's personal lawyer. It was guess. Sloan looked surprised.

Bernstein had remembered reading piece in *The New York Times* the previous February that referred to Kalmbach as "Nixon's personal attorney on the West Coast" and said that prospective clients who had business with the Government couldn't talk to him for less than \$10,000.

Sloan said he didn't want to get into guessing game. The reporters could not tell whether this was because Kalmbach was a lucky guess or a ridiculous one. That could wait. Haldeman was the important name—if it was Haldeman.

If it was not Haldeman, then why not say so?

"I just don't want to get into it," said Sloan, doing nothing to shake the reporters' belief that they were on the right track.

After a few more minutes of general talk about the campaign, the three of them walked to the door.

"Someday maybe you'll be President," Woodward told Sloan.

Bernstein was astonished at the remark, for it did not sound as if it had been made lightly. Woodward had meant it as a form of flattery, but there was an element of respect in it. And more, Sloan thought Sloan would serve the nation.

When Sloan said that the reporters

had not placed

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quick call to a source working on the Federal investigation. By then, the reporters checked regularly with a half-dozen persons in the Justice Department and the FBI who were sometimes willing to confirm information that had been obtained elsewhere. The sources rarely went further, often not that far.

This time Woodward was lucky. Sloan had told the whole story of the fund to investigators; so had the bookkeeper, Mitchell, Stans, Magruder. That was right. The source would not volunteer the names of the two other persons who had controlled the fund. It was certain that the money had paid for espionage against the Democrats: whether or not it had financed the Watergate operation was unclear, depending on whom you believed. The details of the fund's operation were as described by Sloan and the bookkeeper, he said.

Haldeman?

The source would not say.

A few minutes later, the reporters met with executive editor Ben Bradlee, managing editor Howard Simons, metropolitan editor Harry Rosenfeld and city editor Barry Sussman in Bradlee's office, a comfortable carpeted room with a picture window looking out into the newsroom.

Bradlee, whom *The Wall Street Journal* once described as looking like an international jewel thief, listened attentively as Woodward ran down what details the reporters had about the secret fund, its control by Mitchell, Stans and Magruder and the probability of Haldeman's authority over it as well. Bradlee was interested in Sloan's description of Mitchell's involvement with the fund. (The reporters referred to Sloan merely as "our source.")

Bernstein and Woodward thought they were on the verge of learning the names of all five persons who controlled the secret fund and perhaps more about the individual transactions. Then they planned to write what would be a definitive account—who controlled the money and precisely how it related to Watergate.

They started to explain their plan to Bradlee and noticed that he was doodling—a sign that he was becoming a little impatient. He interrupted with a wave of his hand, then got to the point.

"Listen, fellas, are you certain on Mitchell? A pause. "Absolutely certain?" he asked each of the reporters as they nodded. "Can you write it now?"

They hesitated, then said they could. The reporters understood Bradlee's philosophy: A daily newspaper can't wait for the definitive account of events.

But the source would not say.

Now the reporters had to report.

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that Mitchell was not someone to be trifled with, that now they were playing real hardball: Bradlee was not interrogating them. He was administering an oath.

They nodded, aware that they were about to take the biggest step yet.

Writing the story took surprisingly little time. It moved from Bernstein's typewriter to Woodward's, then to Rosenfeld and Sussman and finally to Bradlee and Simons. Only minor changes were made. By six p.m. it was in the composing room:

John N. Mitchell, while serving as U.S. Attorney General, personally controlled a secret Republican fund that was used to gather information about the Democrats, according to sources involved in the Watergate investigation.

Beginning in the spring of 1971, almost a year before he left the Justice Department to become President Nixon's campaign manager on March 1, Mitchell personally approved withdrawals from the fund, several reliable sources have told *The Washington Post*.

Four persons other than Mitchell were later authorized to approve payments from the secret fund, the sources said. . . .

That night, Bernstein dialed the number of the Essex House in New York. He asked for room 710. Mitchell answered. Bernstein recognized the voice and began scribbling notes. He wanted to get everything down on paper, including his own questions. Moments after the call had ended, Bernstein began to type it out. In his agitated state, it was difficult to hit the right keys.

MITCHELL: Yes.

BERNSTEIN (after identifying himself): Sir, I'm sorry to bother you at this hour, but we are running a story in tomorrow's paper that, in effect, says that you controlled secret funds at the committee while you were Attorney General.

MITCHELL: JEEEEEESUS. You said that? What does it say?

BERNSTEIN: I'll read you the first few paragraphs. (He got as far as the third. Mitchell responded "JEEEEEESUS" every few words.)

MITCHELL: All that crap, you're putting it in the paper? It's all been denied. Katie Graham's gonna get her tit caught in a big fat wringer if that's published. *Cred, Cred!* That's the most serious thing I ever heard. (Katie Graham was a publisher at *The Washington Post*.)

MITCHELL: What time is it?

BERNSTEIN: Eleven-thirty. I'm sorry to call so late.

MITCHELL: Eleven-thirty. Eleven-thirty when?

BERNSTEIN: Eleven-thirty at night.

MITCHELL: Oh.

BERNSTEIN: The committee has issued a statement about the story, but I'd like to ask you a few questions about the specifics of what the story contains.

MITCHELL: Did the committee tell you to go ahead and publish that story? You fellows got a great ball game going. As soon as you're through paying Ed Williams and the rest of those fellows, we're going to do a story on all of you. [Edward Bennett Williams is the principal attorney for *The Washington Post*.]

BERNSTEIN: Sir, about the story—

MITCHELL: Call my law office in the morning.

He hung up. . . .

On the night of September 28, Bernstein was called by a man who said he was a Government lawyer but had nothing to do with the Watergate investigation. He said he could have some information that might or might not have something to do with the things Bernstein and Woodward had been writing about.

Such calls were becoming more frequent, though most of the "tips" the reporters received were requests that the *Post* pursue theories about the deaths of John Kennedy, Mary Jo Kopechne, Martin Luther King and others. As for tips related to Watergate, they had checked out dozens that had proved to be either inconsequential or without foundation.

The lawyer on the phone now said he had a friend who "had been approached to go to work for the Nixon campaign in a very unusual way."

Bernstein put a sheet of paper in the typewriter and began taking it down.

The caller's friend was Alex Shipley, an assistant attorney general of the state of Tennessee, living in Nashville. In the summer of 1971, Shipley had been asked by an old Army buddy to join the Nixon campaign.

"Essentially, the proposal was that there was to be a crew of people whose job it would be to disrupt the Democratic campaign during the primaries. This guy told Shipley there was virtually unlimited money available.

"This guy was a lawyer. The idea was to travel around, there would be some going to towns and waiting for things to happen. For instance, some guy would be waiting at the door of a candidate's house, waiting for him to have a rally. Then they would be to call up the candidate and say the event

had been rescheduled, to fuck up the logistics."

Shipley had told the story "during a drunken conversation at a picnic" and the caller did not remember many other details. Reluctantly, he gave Bernstein his name and telephone number, on the condition that he never be disclosed as the source of the information. Bernstein thanked him and asked him to stay in touch.

Bernstein got Shipley's number from Nashville information, but there was no answer.

The next day, Bernstein showed Howard Simons his notes and said he was convinced the information—admittedly very sketchy—was important. By itself, the Watergate bugging made little sense, particularly since it had occurred when the Nixon campaign was at its strongest. But if it had been part of something much broader, it might make some sense, Bernstein said.

Simons was interested and urged Bernstein to get to Shipley fast. That night, Bernstein reached Shipley at home. He sounded pleasant and was surprised that a reporter would be so interested in the approach that had been made to him.

"The deal I was offered was slick," Shipley said. "We'd say we were working for so-and-so in the Democrats and really we'd be working for Nixon. Say, for instance, my job would be to go to a Kennedy rally. I'd say to one of Kennedy's people: 'I'm also with you people. We want you to go get a job in the Muskie office. And when you find out anything, you let me know and we'll get it back to Kennedy.'"

Somewhere, Bernstein had been told that the CIA did that kind of thing abroad. He'd called it Mindfuck when he first heard about it, but the agency called it Black Operation or Black Advance.

Shipley continued, "There would be as much money as needed. I was promised pie in the sky by and by. Expenses plus salary. I'd be working for him." At first, Shipley did not want to give the man's name. Then he decided to tell the whole story.

"I've been thinking about talking to somebody. About six months ago, I made a memo to myself and it's up at the office—I've got dates. And I'll give you the best of my memory."

First, however, he wanted to obtain permission from his boss before talking to the press. He thought his boss would approve. The attorney general of Tennessee was a Democrat, and so was Shipley. That was perhaps the strangest aspect of the approach in Shipley's mind.

Beyond the man's word, Shipley had no proof that the offer was made on behalf of Nixon's reelection campaign. He had known the man in the Army. "My impression was that he would not be very positive in press," Bernstein said. "He was a bit of a coward."

Bernstein did not want to press for the recruiter's name—yet.

He called Shipley the next evening. The Democratic attorney general of Tennessee told Shipley to do what he thought right, and Shipley had gotten his notes together. The man who had approached him was named Donald Segretti.

Later, during a routine telephone check with a Justice Department official, Bernstein asked if the official had ever heard of Donald Segretti. It had been a throwaway question.

"I can't answer your question, because that's part of the investigation," the Justice official replied.

Bernstein was startled. Woodward and he had thought they were alone in pursuing Segretti.

There could be no discussion of Segretti, because he was part of the Watergate investigation, right?

That was correct, but the official would not listen to any more questions about Segretti. Bernstein went down his list of checks, crossing out each item, writing "No" or "Nothing" in the margin.

Herbert W. Kalmbach?

"That's part of the investigation, too, so I can't talk about it," the official said. Sloan had refused to say if Kalmbach was among those who could give out money from Stans's safe. But since the fund was intended for "intelligence gathering," Segretti might have been bankrolled that way. Shipley had the impression that Segretti had got money from a "big spender" who was not in Government. That would fit Kalmbach, Nixon's personal attorney.

Was there a connection between Segretti and Kalmbach?

The official would say nothing more.

Bernstein told Robert Meyers, a West Coast reporter who had done interviews with Segretti for the *Post*, that the *Feds* knew about Segretti. He should go back and contact anyone who might know him, find out if his acquaintances had been contacted by the FBI, what questions had been asked, everything they might know about him. The University of Southern California and Boalt Hall Law School at Berkeley, where Segretti had studied, seemed the best places.

The next day, Meyers called to say that, as a USC undergraduate, Segretti had been close to several persons who were to become part of the Nixon White House. (Among the USC graduates at the White House were Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary; Dwight Chapin, the Presidential appointments secretary; Herbert Porter, a former White House advance man and CRP scheduling director who had received money from the fund; Tim Blumenthal, who had served as a Ziegler press assistant; Mike Callahan, a member of Henry Kissinger's National

Security Council staff; and Strachan, Haldeman's political aide and the White House liaison to CRP.)

Bernstein and Woodward sent ferrets out through the *Post* newsroom, looking for anyone who had more than superficial contact with members of the White House staff. Their expectations weren't very high, given the relationship between the Nixon Administration and *The Washington Post*.

But Karlyn Barker, a former U. P. I. reporter who had joined the city staff on the same day as Woodward, said a friend of hers had gone to USC with the White House boys and had stayed in close touch with them. Within a few hours, Barker had given Bernstein a memo headed "Notes on USC Crowd."

Her friend had known Segretti, Chapin and Elbourne since college. He remembered hers had gone to USC with the White House and said Segretti and Elbourne had been called by their schoolmates, Chapin and Ziegler, to help in the Nixon election business.

All belonged to a campus political party called Trojans for a Representative Government. The Trojans called their brand of electioneering "ratfucking." Ballot boxes were stuffed, spies were planted in the opposition camp and bogus campaign literature abounded. Ziegler and Chapin had hooked onto Nixon's 1962 campaign for governor of California—managed by Haldeman. After graduation, Ziegler, Chapin and Elbourne had joined the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles, where Haldeman was a vice-president. Segretti had been summoned to Washington and trained to work in a Presidential election, according to Karlyn Barker's friend.

Bernstein called the Justice Department official who had originally told him that Segretti was part of the Watergate investigation. It was Saturday, October seventh.

"No, I can't talk about him," the official said once more. "That's right, even though he's not directly linked to Watergate, to the break-in. Obviously, I came across him through the investigation. Yes, political sabotage is associated with Segretti. I've heard a term for it, 'ratfucking.' There is some very powerful information, especially if it comes out before November seventh," the day of the election.

The official refused to say anything more.

Bernstein hit with another call. "Ratfucking?" The word struck a raw nerve with a Justice Department attorney. "You can go right to the top on that case. I've checked when I heard about it. I can't tell you if these are public records or not. It's not a good idea. You're sure you can't get anything out from the

best schools in the country. Men who run the Government!"

Bernstein wondered what "right to the top" meant. But he wasn't given time to ask. The attorney had worked himself into a rage.

"If the Justice Department could find a law against it, a jury of laymen would convict them on that. It's absolutely despicable. Segretti? He's indescribable. It would be useful for you to write an article about this type of conduct. I was so shocked, I didn't understand it. It's completely immoral. All these people, unbelievable. Look at Hunt. I don't think he's involved in the ratfucking. But he's capable of anything. And he had access to the White House.

"The press hasn't brought that home. You're dealing with people who act like this was Dodge City, not the capital of the United States."

Bernstein was impressed. He had never known the man to be so outraged.

The secret fund—had it financed the ratfucking?

"That's a fruitful area." The attorney was calm for a moment, then became angry again. "Why else would they have all that money lying around? It's a scandal. But it will all come out at the trial."

Kalmbach?

"I won't discuss names. There are so many things that nothing would surprise me. It'll come out at the trial, which is the best context of all, because the people will know it's the truth. The prosecution have the truth. They want an opportunity to show it. The people who did this are the ones who should be punished."

At the trial?

"That's the only way to get the truth out. The people need to know the truth. The people need to know the truth. The people need to know the truth."

know about it, because it was strategy—basic strategy that goes all the way to the top. Higher than him, even."

The attorney realized he had gone too far. Higher than Mitchell? At most, there were three persons who went higher than John Mitchell: John Ehrlichman (maybe), H. R. Haldeman and Richard M. Nixon.

Basic strategy that goes all the way to the top. The phrase unnerved Bernstein. For the first time, he considered the possibility that the President of the United States was the head ratfucker.

Woodward had a source in the Executive branch who had access to information at CRP as well as at the White House. His identity was unknown to anyone else. He could be contacted only on very important occasions. Woodward had promised he would never identify him, or his position, to anyone. Further, he had agreed never to quote the man, even as an anonymous source. Their discussions would be only to confirm information that had been obtained elsewhere and to add some perspective.

In newspaper terminology, this meant the discussions were on "deep background." Woodward explained the arrangement to managing editor Howard Simons one day. He had taken to calling the source "my friend," but Simons dubbed him "Deep Throat." The name stuck.

At first Woodward and Deep Throat talked by telephone, but as the Watergate story unfolded Deep Throat's nervousness grew. He didn't want to talk on the telephone in case they could overhear him somewhere.

phone even to set up the meetings. He suggested that Woodward open the drapes in his apartment as a signal. Deep Throat could check each day; if the drapes were open, the two would meet that night. But Woodward liked to let the sun in at times and suggested another signal.

Several years earlier, Woodward had found a red cloth flag lying in the street. Barely one foot square, it was attached to a stick, the type of warning device used on the back of a truck carrying a projecting load. Woodward had taken the flag back to his apartment and one of his friends stuck it into an old flowerpot on the balcony. It had stayed there, serving no function whatever.

When Woodward had an important inquiry to make, he would move the flowerpot with the red flag to the rear of the balcony. During the day, Deep Throat would check to see if the pot had been moved. If it had, he and Woodward would meet that night about two A.M. in a pre-designated underground garage. Woodward would leave his sixth-floor apartment and walk down the back stairs into an alley.

Walking and taking two or more taxis to the garage, he could be reasonably sure that no one had followed him. In the garage, the two could talk for an hour or more without being seen. If taxis were hard to find, as they often were late at night, it might take Woodward almost two hours to get there on foot. On two occasions, a meeting had been set and the man had not shown up—a depressing and frightening experience, as Woodward had waited for more than an hour, alone in an underground garage in the middle of the night. Once he had thought he was being followed—two well-dressed men had stayed behind him for five or six blocks, but he ducked into an alley and did not see them again.

If Deep Throat wanted a meeting—which was rare—there was a different procedure. Each morning, Woodward would check page 20 of his *New York Times*, delivered to his apartment house before seven A.M. If a meeting was requested, the page number would be circled and the hands of a clock indicating the time would appear in a lower corner of the page. Woodward did not know how Deep Throat got to his paper.

The man's position in the Executive branch was extremely sensitive. He had never given Woodward incorrect information. It was he who had confirmed to Woodward on June 19 that Howard Hunt was definitely involved in Watergate. During the summer, he had told Woodward that the FBI badly wanted to know where the *Post* was getting its information. He thought Bernstein and Woodward might be followed and cautioned them to take care when using their telephone. The White House, he had said at the first meeting, regarded the

stakes in Watergate as much higher than anyone outside realized. Even the FBI did not understand what was happening. He had been deliberately vague about this, however, making veiled references to the CIA and national security that Woodward did not understand. He had said he would help out when he could, but only to confirm or lend perspective.

When Sussman and Bernstein wanted to run the Segretti story, Woodward, who was in New York, argued that not enough details about the sabotage operations were known and that their scope and purposes were unclear. Moreover, the implications should not be hinted at until there was more solid information.

Woodward prevailed. He would catch the next plane to Washington and contact Deep Throat.

He left on the last Eastern shuttle and, from a telephone booth at National Airport, called Deep Throat at home.

They had recently arranged a method by which Woodward could call to request a garage meeting without identifying himself. Woodward put his suitcase in a locker. Taking a cab to a downtown hotel, he waited ten minutes, took another, walked the rest of the way and arrived at the garage at 1:30 A.M.

Deep Throat was already there, smoking a cigarette. He was glad to see Woodward and shook his hand. Woodward told him that he and Bernstein needed help, really needed help on this one. His friendship with Deep Throat was genuine, not cultivated. Long before Watergate, they had spent many evenings talking about Washington, the Government, power.

On evenings such as those, Deep Throat had talked about how politics had infiltrated every corner of Government—a strong-arm take-over of the agencies by the Nixon White House. Junior White House aides were giving orders to the highest levels of the bureaucracy. He had once called it the "switchblade mentality"—and had referred to the willingness of the President's men to fight dirty and for keeps, regardless of what effect the slashing might have on the Government and the nation. There was little bitterness on his part. Rather, Woodward sensed the resignation of one whose fight had been worn down in too many battles. Deep Throat never tried to inflate his knowledge or show off his importance. He always told rather less than he knew. Woodward considered him a wise teacher. He was dispassionate and seemed committed to the best version of the obtainable truth.

He also distrusted the press. "I don't like newspapers," he had said flatly. He detested inexactitude and shadowness. Aware of his own weaknesses, he readily conceded his flaws. He was, incongruously, an inviolable gossip, careful to label rumors for what it was but to direct by it.

He knew too much literature too well and let the allurements of the past turn him away from his instincts. He could be rowdy, drink too much, overreach. He was not good at concealing his feelings, hardly an ideal trait for a man in his position.

Of late, he had expressed fear for the future of the Executive branch, which he was in a unique position to observe. Watergate had taken its toll. Even in the shadows of the garage, Woodward saw that he was thinner and, when he drew on his cigarette, that his eyes were bloodshot.

That night Deep Throat seemed more talkative than usual. "There is a way to untie the Watergate knot," he began. "I can't and won't give you any new names, but everything points in the direction of what was called 'Offensive Security.' . . . Remember, you don't do those 1500 [FBI] interviews and not have something on your hands other than a single break-in. [The White House and the Justice Department had cited the number of interviews conducted by the FBI as evidence of the thoroughness of the Watergate investigation.] But please be balanced and send out people to check everything, because a lot of the [CRP] intelligence gathering was routine. They are not brilliant guys, but it got out of hand." Deep Throat said, "That is the key phrase, the feeling that it all got out of hand. . . . Much of the intelligence gathering was on their own campaign contributors, and some to check on the Democratic contributors—to check people out and sort of semiblackmail them if something was found . . . a very heavy-handed operation."

Deep Throat had access to information at the White House, Justice, the FBI and CRP. What he knew represented an aggregate of hard information flowing in and out of many stations. Reluctantly, after prodding, he agreed that Woodward and Bernstein were correct about the involvement of higher-ups in the Watergate break-in and in other illegal activities as well.

"Mitchell was involved."

To what extent?

"Only the President and Mitchell know."

"Mitchell conducted his own—he called it an investigation—for about ten days after June 17. And he was going crazy. He found all sorts of new things that astounded even him. At some point, Howard Hunt, of all the ironies, was assigned to help Mitchell get some information. Like lightning, he was pulled off and fired and told to pack up his desk and leave town forever. By no less than John Ehrlichman."

Woodward reacted with a spasm of shock and stepped over Ehrlichman. He was the good guy, the resident peacemaker in the White House who had helped to bring the country back to normal.

crises. Politics was Haldeman and Mitchell's turf. Woodward recognized the gravity of Deep Throat's remark that "Only the President and Mitchell know." But Deep Throat would not elaborate.

Woodward asked if the Watergate bugging and spying were isolated, or if they were parts of the same operation as the other activities Deep Throat referred to. "Check every lead," Deep Throat advised. "It goes all over the map, and that is important. You could write stories from now until Christmas or well beyond that. . . . Not one of the games [his term for undercover operations] was free-lance. This is important. Every one was tied in."

But he would not talk specifically about Segretti's operation. Woodward could not understand why.

"Just remember what I'm saying. Everything was part of it—nothing was free-lance. I know what I'm talking about."

Ratfucking?

He had heard the term; it meant double cross and, as used by the Nixon forces, it referred to infiltration of the Democrats.

Deep Throat returned to Mitchell on his own steam: "That guy definitely learned some things in those ten days after Watergate. He was just sick, and everyone was saying that he was ruined because of what his people did and what happened at the White House."

"And Mitchell said, 'If this all comes out, it could ruin the Administration. I mean, ruin it.' Mitchell realized he was personally ruined and would have to get out."

Woodward asked about the White House.

"There were four basic personnel groupings for undercover operations," Deep Throat said. The November Group, which handled CRP's publicity, including fake ads in newspapers; a convention group, which handled intelligence gathering and sabotage planning for both the Republican and the Democratic conventions; a primary group, which did the same for the primaries of both parties; and the Howard Hunt group, which was the "really heavy operations team."

"The Howard Hunt group reported to Chuck Colson, who maybe didn't know specifically about the bugging. There is no proof, but Colson was getting daily updates on the activities and the information." He shook his head. "There are stories all over town—check every one, each is good."

Deep Throat then issued an explicit warning: "They want to single out the Post. They want to go to court to get at your sources."

It was then, Woodward thought, that the general discussion about the White House, its mood, the atmosphere, Woodward and Deep Throat's relationship, was resting again on the edge with a threat of what might happen next.

couldn't go much further, what they had was too vague. Watergate would not expose what the White House had done—not without more specific information.

Deep Throat again told Woodward to concentrate on the other games—not the break-in at Democratic headquarters.

Still, they needed help. Woodward said. Could they say for certain that the games were White House sponsored?

"Of course, of course, don't you get my message?" Deep Throat was exasperated. He stood up.

What games? Woodward asked.

"There's nothing more I can say," Deep Throat replied and began to walk off.

Woodward grabbed Deep Throat's arm. The time had come to press to the limit. Woodward was angry. He told Deep Throat that both of them were playing a chickenshit game—Deep Throat for pretending that he never fed Woodward primary information and Woodward for chewing up tidbits like a rat that didn't have the guts to go after the main dish.

Deep Throat was angry, too, but not at Woodward.

"OK," he said softly. "This is very serious. You can safely say that 50 people worked for the White House and CRP to play games and spy and sabotage and gather intelligence. Some of it is beyond belief, kicking at the opposition in every imaginable way. You already know some of it."

Deep Throat nodded confirmation as Woodward ran down items on a list of tactics that he and Bernstein had heard were used against the political opposition: bugging, following people, false press leaks, fake letters, canceling campaign rallies, investigating campaign workers' private lives, planting spies, stealing documents, planting provocateurs in political demonstrations.

"It's all in the files," Deep Throat said. "Justice and the Bureau know about it, even though it wasn't followed up."

Woodward was stunned. Fifty people directed by the White House and CRP to destroy the opposition, no holds barred? Deep Throat nodded.

The White House had been willing to subvert—was that the right word?—the whole electoral process? Had actually gone ahead and tried to do it?

Another nod. Deep Throat looked queasy.

And hired 50 agents to do it?

"You can safely say more than 50," Deep Throat said. Then he turned, walked up the ramp and out. It was nearly six A.M.

The next morning, October tenth, the reporters wrote one of their most significant and comprehensive stories to date. The opening paragraphs read:

FBI agents have concluded that the Watergate bugging incident

stemmed from a massive campaign of political spying and sabotage conducted on behalf of President Nixon's re-election and directed by officials of the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President. . . .

During their Watergate investigation, Federal agents established that hundreds of thousands of dollars in Nixon campaign contributions had been set aside to pay for an extensive undercover campaign aimed at discrediting individual Democratic Presidential candidates and disrupting their campaigns. . . .

The story went on to list the kind of sabotage and espionage involved including:

Following members of Democratic candidates' families; forging letters and distributing them under the candidates' letterheads; leaking false and manufactured items to the press; throwing campaign schedules into disarray; seizing confidential campaign files and investigating the lives of dozens of Democratic campaign workers.

Woodward called DeVan Shumway, CRP's principal spokesman, and read him the first six paragraphs.

Shumway called him back an hour later and said: "Now, are you ready? We've got a statement: 'The Post story is not only fiction but a collection of absurdities.'"

Woodward waited for more.

"That's it," Shumway said.

From Hugh Sloan, Woodward and Bernstein knew that the fifth person who controlled the secret fund was a White House official. There were many reasons for believing that it was H. R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff. Indeed, there was some cause to suspect that lurking behind the "Watergate reign" crouched trim, crested Harry Robbins Haldeman.

At the age of 42, Haldeman had gone from managing the Los Angeles offices of J. Walter Thompson to managing the business of the President of the United States.

Throughout the Administration, Haldeman was held in awe. At the mention of his name, Cabinet officials would become silent and fearful. The few who would talk knowledgeably about him said they might lose their jobs if he ever found out. Tough . . . pragmatic . . . ruthless . . . devoted only to Richard Nixon . . . would stop at nothing. . . . The descriptions were often similar and many quoted Haldeman's celebrated self-description: "I'm the President's son of a bitch." But Haldeman was far more complicated than such descriptions indicated.

One of Haldeman's methods of operation, the reporters knew, was

"deniability." This was the device of insulating himself from controversial decisions by implementing them through others, so that, later, he could deny involvement. The reporters were certain, therefore, that Haldeman would never hire a Hunt as a White House consultant. He would make someone else—Colson or Ehrlichman—the employer of record. If Haldeman were behind Segretti's operation, he would not have come in direct contact with him.

The reporters knew from Sloan and others that Haldeman seldom dealt directly with CRP. That was left to Gordon Surachan, one of Haldeman's beaver patrol: the bright, fiercely loyal young men he brought into the White House from the advertising and marketing worlds. Deniability was the rule in the White House staff system; the bosses stood behind an impenetrable beaver dam.

On October 19, Woodward dragged his balcony flowerpot back into position to signal Deep Throat. About one A.M., he left his apartment for the long journey to the underground garage. He arrived about 2:30 A.M. Deep Throat was not there. Fifteen minutes passed, then half an hour. An hour. Woodward worried.

Deep Throat rarely missed an appointment. In the dark, cold garage, Woodward began thinking the unthinkable: Maybe Haldeman had learned that the reporters were making inquiries about him. Had Deep Throat been spotted? Had Woodward been followed? People crazy enough to hire Gordon Liddy and Howard Hunt were crazy enough to do other things. Woodward scolded himself for becoming irrational, fighting the notion of some goon squad terrorizing Deep Throat. Would it leave a black glove with a knife stuck through the palm in Deep Throat's car? Just what did a 1972 goon squad do—if it worked for the White House? Woodward went outside to look around, and then walked back down the ramp into the dark. In the next half hour he grew more and more terrified—of exactly what he wasn't sure—then ran from the garage and most of the way home. He told Bernstein that Deep Throat had failed to show. They knew there were a hundred possible explanations, but they both worried.

Later that morning, Woodward's copy of *The New York Times* arrived with a circle on page 20 and a clockface indicating a three A.M. meeting. He took the familiar route, arrived about 15 minutes early, descended to the level of their meeting place and there, smoking a cigarette, was Deep Throat. Woodward was relieved and angry. He told Deep Throat that he hadn't appreciated the anxiety of the previous night. Deep Throat said that he had had a chance to check the information they had and couldn't find the cause of their anxiety.

Woodward, though it wasn't true, told

a story for the following week saying that Haldeman was the fifth person in control of disbursements from the secret fund.

"You'll have to do it on your own," Deep Throat said.

Woodward tried another angle. Would Deep Throat feel compelled to warn him if his information was wrong?

Deep Throat said he would.

Then you're confirming Haldeman on the fund? Woodward asked.

"I'm not. You've got to do it on your own."

The distinction seemed too subtle.

"You cannot use me as a source," Deep Throat said. "I won't be a source on a Haldeman story." As always, the stakes seemed to quadruple when Haldeman's name was mentioned.

Deep Throat was tired and in a hurry. He said that he would try to keep the reporters out of trouble.

Woodward asked if they were in trouble on Haldeman.

"I'll keep you out," Deep Throat said.

Since he had not cautioned them on Haldeman, he was effectively confirming the story. Woodward made it clear that if there was any reason to hold back, he expected some sign from Deep Throat.

Deep Throat replied that failing to warn Woodward off a bad story "would be a misconception of our friendship." He would not name Haldeman himself. He shook hands with Woodward and left. Woodward was now more certain of two things about Haldeman: He was the fifth man and he had accumulated frightening power. Deep Throat did not scare easily.

On Monday, October 23, Woodward reconstructed the meeting for Bernstein. Bernstein was uncomfortable with the "confirmation." Was it absolute? Yes and no, Woodward said.

That night, the reporters visited Sloan. They went over the secret fund and Sloan's repeated unwillingness to discuss the amounts of money spent. There were five people who had authority to approve the disbursements, right? Bernstein asked.

"Yes, I'd say five," Sloan said.

Magruder, Stans, Mitchell, Kalmbach and someone in the White House. Woodward reiterated.

"That's right," said Sloan.

"Did you mention the names before the grand jury?" Woodward asked.

Sloan thought for several seconds. "Yes," he said.

"We know that it's Haldeman," Bernstein said. The way he said it was meant to convey both urgency and inevitability. He wanted Sloan to think he would be giving nothing away by confirming "Haldeman, right?" he repeated.

Sloan shrugged. "That may be, but I'm not your source on that."

All they needed was confirmation. Bernstein said. No one else was in control.

"Not here," Sloan responded.

Woodward then asked if it was John Ehrlichman.

"No," Sloan said. "I can tell you it wasn't Ehrlichman."

"Colson?" asked Bernstein.

"No," said Sloan.

Unless they were way off base, that left only Haldeman and the President. Bernstein said. Certainly it wasn't the President.

"No, not the President," said Sloan.

"Then it had to be Haldeman," Bernstein repeated. "Look," he said, "we're going to write it and we need your help if there's anything wrong about it."

Sloan paused. "Let me put it this way, then. I have no problems if you write a story like that."

"Then it's correct?" Woodward asked.

"Yes," Sloan said.

The reporters tried to contain their excitement. They asked a few more questions for form, then shook hands with Sloan and walked down the path to Woodward's car.

That was almost enough, Bernstein said. A rule had evolved at the *Post* that no story would be published unless at least two sources could be found to confirm it. But he was still uneasy. Woodward was more confident, but he agreed they should try for one more confirmation.

Of the people who were in a position to confirm or deny that Haldeman was the final name, there were only two they hadn't contacted. One was an FBI agent. Bernstein had talked to during the first week of October.

Now Woodward picked up a telephone extension while Bernstein called the agent to ask him about Haldeman.

Bernstein knew he would never get the information by merely asking. He decided to try to provoke the agent by telling him they were working on a story about what a lousy job the FBI had done. Woodward, listening on the extension, took notes.

AGENT: We did not miss much. BERNSTEIN: Then you got Haldeman's name in connection with his control over the secret fund?

AGENT: Yeah. BERNSTEIN: But it also came out in the grand jury?

AGENT: Of course.

BERNSTEIN: So it came out, then, in both the FBI interview with Sloan and when he was before the grand jury?

AGENT: Yes.

BERNSTEIN: We just wanted to be sure of that, because we've been told that it came out only in the grand jury. That you guys had it up.

AGENT: We got it, too. We've got everybody involved in the money. We know that 90 percent of your information comes from Bureau files.

You either see them or someone reads them to you over the phone.

Bernstein said he would not talk about their sources. He returned to the question of Haldeman and asked again if Haldeman was named as the fifth person to control the secret fund.

"Yeah, Haldeman, John Haldeman," he replied. Bernstein ended the conversation and gave a thumbs-up signal to Woodward. Then he realized the agent had said *John*, not *Bob* Haldeman. At times, it seemed that everyone in Washington mixed up the "German shepherds," as they were called. But the reporters could not let the confusion persist. Bernstein called the agent back.

"Yeah, Haldeman, *Bob* Haldeman," the agent said. "I can never remember first names."

Deep Throat, Sloan, the FBI agent. The reporters decided that they finally had the story firmly in hand. They left for home before midnight feeling secure.

Bernstein spent most of the night unable to sleep, thinking about the implications of what they had written and what they were about to write. What if they were being unfair to the President of the United States, damaging not just the man but the institution? And, by extension, the country? Suppose the reporters' assumptions were wrong, that somehow they had been horribly misled. What happened to a couple of punk reporters who took the country on a roller-coaster ride? Could it be that the wads of cash in Stans's safe had been merely discretionary funds that had been misspent by a few overzealous underlings? Or that the reporters and their sources had fed on one another's suspicions and speculations? No less awful, suppose the reporters were being set up. What if the White House had seen its chance to finish off *The Washington Post* and further undermine the credibility of the press? What if Haldeman had never asked for authority over the money or had never exercised his authority?

Maybe all the fears were inflated and irrational. Maybe Nixon never read the damn paper, anyway. Maybe nobody paid any attention (sometimes it was almost a relief when the polls showed that Watergate wasn't having much impact).

Bernstein was a shambles when he arrived at the office the next morning—sleep-starved, full of doubts, timorous. He thought of Woodward and Woodward, too, had gone through periods of apprehension about whether the foundation of their reporting—largely invisible to the reader—was strong enough to support the visible implications. Before informing Sussman that they had established the Haldeman connection solidly, the reporters had asked each other, "I'm exercising a lot of discretion here. What if I'm wrong?" They had asked each other, "What if they don't like what we've written?"

and watch the green lights flash on one by one.

The afternoon of October 24, they wrote the Haldeman story. Essentially, it contained only one new fact—that the fifth person who had been in control of the campaign fund for political espionage and sabotage was the President's chief of staff.

Bradlee summoned Simons, Rosenfeld, Sussman, Bernstein and Woodward to his office. During that seven-P.M. meeting, just before the deadline, Bradlee served as prosecutor, demanding to know exactly what each source had said.

"What did the FBI guy say?" Bradlee asked.

The reporters gave a brief summary. "No," Bradlee said. "I want to hear exactly what you asked him and what his exact reply was."

He did the same with Deep Throat and the interview with Sloan.

"I recommend going," Rosenfeld said. Sussman agreed.

Simons nodded his approval.

"Go," Bradlee said.

On the way out, Simons told the reporters he would feel more comfortable if they had a fourth source. It was past 7:30; the story could not hold beyond 7:50. Bernstein said there was one other possibility, a lawyer in the Justice Department who might be willing to confirm. He went to a phone near Rosenfeld's office and called him.

Bernstein asked the lawyer point-blank if Haldeman was the fifth person in control of the secret fund.

He would not say.

Bernstein told him that they were going with the story. They already had it from three sources, he said; they knew Sloan had told the grand jury. All they were asking was that he warn them if there were any reason to hold off on the story.

"I'd like to help you, I really would," said the lawyer. "But I just can't say anything."

Bernstein thought for a moment and told the man they understood why he couldn't say anything. So they would do it another way: Bernstein would count to ten. If there was any reason for the reporters to hold back on the story, the lawyer should hang up before ten. If he was on the line after ten, it would mean the story was OK.

"Hang up, right?" the lawyer asked.

That was right, Bernstein instructed, and he started counting. He got to ten. OK, Bernstein said and thanked him effusively.

"You've got it straight now?" the lawyer asked.

Right. The lawyer counted to ten again and hung up.

He told the others, and Woodward and Bernstein went to the fourth source, who confirmed the story.

With the deadline only minutes off, the story was dropped down to the composing room to be set. There would be an insert for the ritual White House denial.

Shortly before nine P.M., Woodward got a call from Kirby Jones, press aide for the McGovern campaign. "I hear you've got a good one for tomorrow," Jones said. "How about sending a copy over?"

Woodward said that he and Bernstein were having enough trouble already with accusations of collusion. He told Jones to get his own copy of the paper at a newsstand, like everyone else, and slammed down the phone.

The reporters finally left the paper, forgetting to give Sloan a courtesy call to alert him that the story was coming. He would be besieged by other reporters, and they should have warned him what to expect. But they had to finish putting together their outline for a book on Watergate. The outline had to be submitted to Simon & Schuster at lunch the next day.

They were up almost until dawn writing and met at nine A.M. in the coffee shop of the Madison Hotel.

At breakfast, they quickly read through the Haldeman story in the *Post's* final edition, and about 10:30, Bernstein and Woodward strolled across 15th Street to the *Post*. At their desks, they were going through their notes to decide whom they should see that afternoon when Eric Wentworth, an education reporter, came over to Woodward.

"Hey," said Wentworth, "have you heard about what Sloan's attorney said?"

Woodward hadn't.

"Sloan's attorney said that Sloan didn't name Haldeman before the grand jury. He said it unequivocally."

Woodward froze.

Wentworth repeated his words, then went to his desk and typed out what he could recall from a CBS radio account he had heard on his way to work. Woodward followed him. Wentworth handed the piece of paper to Woodward, who returned to his desk. He had to sit down.

Woodward went over to Bernstein's desk and tapped him on the shoulder. "We may have a problem," he said softly and handed Wentworth's note to Bernstein. Bernstein suddenly felt sick and thought he might throw up. Flushed, he sat in his chair until it passed.

Then he and Woodward walked into Sussman's office and passed him the note. All three went into Rosenfeld's office and turned on the television. What they were watching on the screen was something they would never forget. Sloan and his attorney, James R. Stoner, were walking into a law office where Sloan was to give a deposition. He did. Sloan, the attorney, James R. Stoner, was walking there with Sloan.

approached Sloan and asked him about the *Post's* report of his testimony before the grand jury. Sloan said his attorney would have a comment. Schorr moved the microphone to Stoner.

"Our answer to that is an unequivocal no," he said. "We did not—Mr. Sloan did not implicate Mr. Haldeman in that testimony at all."

Sussman, Woodward and Bernstein looked at one another. What had gone wrong? They had been so sure.

Bernstein and Woodward decided not to cancel their lunch with Dick Snyder, their publisher, but to hurry through it instead. As they walked to the Hay-Adams Hotel, directly across Lafayette Square from the White House, the magnitude of what was involved began to sink in. They had made a grievous error—Sloan would never lie. But how? And what was the mistake? There was no question that Sloan had confirmed Haldeman as the fifth controller of the fund. So had the FBI agent. And Deep Throat. It had something to do with the attribution itself, about Sloan's testimony before the grand jury. There, they had gotten something horribly wrong.

As they walked, Ron Ziegler was beginning his regular daily press briefing in the Executive Mansion. It began at 11:48 A.M. After ten minutes or so of announcements about the President's campaign and speech schedule, a reporter asked: "Ron, has the FBI talked to Bob Haldeman about his part in allegedly managing a secret slush fund for political sabotage?"

That began 30 minutes of denunciation of the *Post*.

ZIEGLER: I assume you base your question on the *Washington Post* story this morning?

QUESTION: No, it has nothing to do with that, Ron. (Laughter)

ZIEGLER: What do you base your question on?

QUESTION: It just struck me as a good question.

ZIEGLER: The answer to your question is no, they have not. . . . We have already denied the story based on information that we had last night. I believe it is the type of story that deserves only one denial. . . . This is another example of a story based on hearsay, a story based upon information that was supposedly given to *The Washington Post*, but here, again, they will not identify or refer to the source of their information. . . .

I personally feel that this is the type of story that *The Washington Post* is getting to the point of absurdity. . . . The only way to handle this type of story is to say it is not true. . . .

FUND"] . . . refers to a secret fund, a term developed exclusively, virtually exclusively, by *The Washington Post*, based again on hearsay and based again on information obtained from an individual that they again refuse to identify, anonymous sources . . . now, *The Washington Post* last night was told that they had misinformation . . . and yet they ran it as their lead story this morning, with a distorted headline that was based totally on hearsay and innuendo . . . I think this is the shabbiest type of journalism . . . a vicious abuse of the entire journalism process by *The Washington Post* . . . it is political . . . an effort to discredit individuals within this Administration based on hearsay . . . a blatant effort at character assassination . . .

QUESTION: If all of these men—Haldeman, Chapin [who had been linked to Segretti in earlier stories] and Colson—are clean and innocent of this, why are they not made available for questions? When we ask you questions to ask them specifically, we do not get direct answers.

ZIEGLER: . . . We are not going to play into the hands of *The Washington Post* that way or play that particular game with them . . .

QUESTION: Ron, *Time* magazine and *The New York Times* have also carried various articles about the incidents that allegedly have taken place. Do you include those in your general condemnation as being shabby journalism?

ZIEGLER: Quite frankly, I wouldn't lump those publications with *The Washington Post* . . .

QUESTION: Is the White House still subscribing to *The Washington Post*? (Laughter)

ZIEGLER: We have to, out of self-protection.

Lunch was nerve-racking and strained. Woodward and Bernstein were too preoccupied to discuss anything coherently, much less the publication of a book. If the situation was deteriorating as badly as they feared, they would probably offer their resignations to the paper.

When the meeting with Snyder ended, they stepped into the hotel's old, oak-paneled elevator. Herbert Klein, the White House director of communications, was inside. All three stared at the floor in silence as the elevator descended. At the lobby level, Klein stepped out hurriedly and strode to a White House car waiting in the driveway.

Bernstein and Woodward held copies of the *Post* over their heads as they walked back to the office in the rain.

Sneaked and shivering, Woodward called Sloan's secretary.

"Mr. Sloan," Woodward said, "I'm sorry to bother you, but . . ."

Woodward was at a disadvantage: He couldn't betray Sloan's confidence and tell Stoner that his own client had been one of the sources.

Was Stoner certain that Sloan hadn't named Haldeman before the grand jury? Woodward tried to say it suggestively.

"Yes," said Stoner. "Absolutely certain." He anticipated the next question: "The denial is specifically addressed to your story. No, he has not said it to the FBI. No, he has not said it to any Federal investigators."

Woodward tried another approach. Leaving aside the question of whom Sloan might have divulged it to, was the story's essential fact correct? Did Haldeman indeed have control of the fund?

"No comment."

Wasn't that the important question?

"No comment. I'm just not going to talk about information my client may or may not have."

Woodward directed Stoner's attention to the *Post*'s repeated recognition that Sloan was not criminally involved in Watergate. It had been the first newspaper to say so. It had said explicitly that Sloan had quit his job because he was honest.

Stoner said he appreciated that fact.

Did the *Post* owe Stoner's client an apology for misrepresenting what he told the grand jury?

Stoner said that no apology was necessary.

Woodward paused. Maybe he should ask if Haldeman deserved an apology. But suppose Stoner said yes. A printed apology would probably have to appear. That was almost unthinkable.

Painful as the answer could turn out to be, Woodward asked if an apology to Haldeman was in order. He couldn't think of anything else to ask.

"No comment."

Woodward told Stoner that the *Post* had a responsibility to correct an error.

No comment.

If an apology was called for, it would be given.

No comment.

Woodward raised his voice to impress on Stoner how serious it was when a newspaper made a mistake.

Finally, Stoner said he wouldn't recommend making any apology to Bob Haldeman.

For the first time since the radio report of the denial by Sloan's lawyer, Woodward relaxed a little.

He asked whether Sloan had been asked by the grand jury or investigators whether Haldeman controlled the fund.

No comment.

Could the FBI's investigation have been so bad, he wondered aloud, and the grand jury's investigation so inadequate that Sloan was never asked about Haldeman?

No comment.

That left them dangling. Woodward said, Stoner said he sympathized with their precarious position. Woodward couldn't argue with that. There was nothing left to say.

Both reporters were losing their composure. Woodward couldn't contact Deep Throat until that night, at the earliest. Bernstein couldn't reach Sloan. The whole office was in limbo; a pall had descended over the newsroom. Other reporters watched silently as the tension built. Bradlee and Simons occasionally came out of their offices to tell the reporters to stay cool, touch all bases.

At three P.M., Bernstein and Woodward left the office to find the FBI agent who had confirmed the Haldeman story two nights before. They found him in a corridor outside his office. Bernstein approached him and attempted to ask if the reporters had misunderstood.

"I'm not talking to you," the agent said, backing away.

Bernstein moved toward him as the agent backedpedaled in the corridor. Inevitably, the agent seemed to be smiling. This was no fucking joke, Bernstein told him.

It was a deadly serious business, not some G-man version of hide-and-seek. They wanted some answers—immediately. Woodward walked up and joined the discussion. He was holding a folded copy of notes typed from Bernstein's conversation with the agent. It was time for some straight answers or the matter would be taken up with his boss, Woodward told the agent.

The agent was no longer smiling. He looked panicked. "What the hell are you talking about?" he said. "I'll deny everything. I'll deny everything."

Woodward unfolded his copy of the notes and showed it to the agent. They didn't want to get anyone in trouble, he said. They just needed to know what, if any, error they had made. And they needed to know that minute.

"I'm not talking to you about Haldeman or anything else," the agent said. "I can't even be seen talking to you two bastards."

Bernstein tried to calm him. Something had gotten screwed up, and they needed to know what there was no reason to suspect each other of being devious or acting in bad faith.

The agent was sweating. His hands were trembling. "Fuck you," he said and walked into his office.

The reporters spotted one of the agent's superiors in the hallway. Their next move represented the most difficult, professional—unprofessional, really—decision either had ever made. They were going to blow a confidential source. Neither had ever done it before; both knew instinctively that they were wrong. But they figured they had been set up. Their superior was in the hall; they told him what happened. They walked over to the